

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3852.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1901.

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LITERATURE

Renaissance Types. By W. S. Lilly. (Fisher Unwin.)

EVERYBODY, we suppose, has his own idea of the conditions which brought about and underlay the phase of civilization which we call from one of its less essential features "the Renaissance," and to which we are apt perhaps to ascribe a somewhat exaggerated importance, and consequently of the personages in whom those conditions found the most typical expression. It is, however, pretty certain that most of us, if we had to pick a representative team of men, would go to Italy for the greater number. The new learning no doubt spread throughout Europe, but it had to be fetched from Italy. The same is in a measure true of the modification of accepted moral codes, public and private, which we are apt to associate with the period; only that, with the possible exception of France, no country illustrated this in any measure comparable with the land that produced Machiavelli and Aretino. "Italy," says Mr. Lilly, "was the least distinctively Christian part of Christendom"—one reason doubtless why, in spite of the tendencies of a few good men like Pole, Contarini, and Valdes, the Reformation took no hold there.

This being so, it is a little odd that Mr. Lilly should have taken as types of the Renaissance five men each of whom tried in his own way to live by the Christian standard, and only one Italian among them. That one is Michael Angelo; and he is selected because Italy "held the first place in the arts of design," and he was "in imagination, grandeur, and passionate intensity" the greatest artist. He is therefore "the typical artist of the Renaissance; its highest representative in the domain of aesthetics." No doubt Michael Angelo learnt much of the technique of his art from classical examples, and just so far he may claim affinity with the humanists; but surely in all other

respects no man ever less typified the Renaissance spirit. An ascetic, a mystic, ever struggling with the deep problems of his soul, and in vain striving to give articulate utterance to his thoughts; the one man probably of his age to whom Dante was more than a picturesque literary figure somewhat out of date; serious and sincere—he seems to us about as much a "type" of the Renaissance as a mountain is a "type" of the meadows and fens out of which it rises. "Foris ut moris, intus ut libet," was, as Mr. Lilly reminds us, the motto of the typical Renaissance man in the matter of religious practice; can we conceive Michael Angelo adopting it? No doubt he thought for himself, but we may be pretty sure that "ut libet" was the last standard by which he would have regulated his private conduct.

Mr. Lilly is very likely right in saying that not one of the Tridentine dogmas would have presented any difficulty to Michael Angelo or to Vittoria Colonna. It may be doubted, however, whether either of them would have endorsed the "anathema sit." That was more in the line of Luther, another of Mr. Lilly's oddly selected "types." Here again one would think that, even as Michael Angelo represents resistance to the Renaissance ideal at its headquarters, so Luther represents the revolt of the less cultured but more naturally pious German mind from the more accomplished but less "distinctively Christian" Italian. We remember once putting it in much this way to a Lutheran pastor and Catholic priest who were carrying on a vigorous but quite amicable controversy over many *Viertels* of wine in a Tyrolean mountain hostelry. Both knew what they were talking about, and both accepted this view as a fair rough statement of the position. At any rate, Leo X. was unquestionably a "Renaissance type." But if he was so, how can the mould have produced Luther also? Or does "Renaissance" with Mr. Lilly mean simply some seventy-five years of history?

Erasmus, another of Mr. Lilly's selections, comes perhaps somewhat nearer to the Renaissance pattern. At any rate, he exhibits the tolerance for everything but stupidity which, save perhaps when Piagnoni were too insistent, was one of the most pleasing characteristics of humanism. The sketch of Erasmus is on the whole the best thing in Mr. Lilly's pleasantly written book. It is indeed difficult for any writer to touch that charming character without acquiring some reflected charm. Of course Froude comes in for a little castigation. Probably no one who writes on any subject which Froude has touched will abstain from giving him a flick or two. But it is a diversion which soon falls on the reader, even if, like the punishment of loose bowling, it amuses for an over or two.

Even Mr. Lilly is sometimes capable of what looks like quotation without complete understanding. Thus he makes Heine speak of "the house of Atreus and Laos." Elsewhere, referring to the famous Ciceronian sermon which Erasmus heard one Good Friday in Rome, he says, "The Decius, Curtius, Regulus....were introduced"; suggesting first a careless rendering from a French original, and next an equally careless revision of proofs. "Spaniard as he was" is a strange qualification to apply

to the Flanders-bred, Flemish-speaking Charles V., surely, in spite of his Spanish blood, as unlike a Spaniard in habits, character, and appearance as any man then living in Europe.

But to return to the matter of the book. The remaining "types" are Reuchlin and More, styled respectively "the *savant*" and "the saint," as Michael Angelo is labelled "the artist," Erasmus "the man of letters," and Luther "the revolutionist." To accept these two men, unless in their capacity of scholars, as typical of the Renaissance is not much easier than we found it to be in the case of the others, and for the same reason. Both had principles, and endeavoured to act up to them. However, they are interesting figures, and serve to introduce others hardly less interesting. Reuchlin, for instance, brings us across Ulrich von Hütten, that queer free-lance of the Reformation—soldier, pamphleteer, and humourist. Even Mr. Lilly, Catholic as he is, has a kind word for the author of the 'Letters of Obscure Men.' Generally, indeed, the book is written in a tolerant tone. It may be doubted if it is usual in works of Catholic authorship to find Savonarola referred to as a martyr, nor are we quite sure that even Mr. Lilly would be prepared to accept all the consequences that logically follow from the employment of that term.

It is when we come to Mr. Lilly's last chapter, on 'The Results of the Renaissance,' that we are disposed to question his conclusions. These, in his own words, are that "we cannot directly attribute to it the liberation of the conscience in religion," and that "its direct result was to introduce into Europe the Cæsarism of the antique world." He is, of course, using the word Renaissance in its laxer sense as denoting the general movement of thought during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It may be true that "with the single exception of Erasmus.....no one of his time seems to have had the least feeling in favour of what we call toleration." One cannot, of course, say what might have happened in Italy if the abortive movement for reform in that country had come to anything. It might have got into the hands of people like Ochino and Vermigli, or it might have been directed by the quiet followers of Valdes who met at Pole's house to read and discuss the Bible. In the latter case we may be sure there would have been toleration enough. But how was it a generation later? Has Mr. Lilly forgotten the French 'Politiques'? or can he say that toleration (whatever may have been the case with Luther) was as remote from the mind of Michel de l'Hôpital or William of Nassau as from the mind of any Dominican inquisitor?

The dictum about Cæsarism is explained by the remark that "the Holy See was no longer, as in earlier times, a check on regal tyranny." We do not at this moment recall any notable interference of the Holy See with regal tyranny, except when it was otherwise desirable to weaken the power of the regal tyrant. There was no doubt the great case of St. Ambrose and Theodosius, but the "Holy See" was not Milan. As an instance of what kings would do when the check of the Holy See was removed Mr. Lilly quotes the revocation of the Edict of

Nantes. Did the Holy See offer any very strong protest against that measure?

However, we must not plunge too deep into polemics; nor is it fair to press a liberally minded Catholic too hard. Once more we may thank Mr. Lilly for a pleasant and interesting group of studies.

A History of British India. By Sir William Hunter, K.C.S.I. Vol. II. (Longmans & Co.)

In our review (No. 3738, June 17th, 1899) of the first volume of 'A History of British India' we stated that Sir William Hunter had undertaken a task

"which, however, can hardly be achieved by any single man, and certainly cannot be achieved to the close of Clive's administration without seven or eight years more being devoted to collating and arranging the original materials."

We little thought at the time that before the second volume was finished the great work that he had contemplated during the past twenty years would be suddenly interrupted by his death. It requires an effort to think of that brilliant, active brain being at rest. Of the man himself and his work this is not the time to speak, for his biography is in preparation and will shortly be published. Our duty is to criticize his final contribution to Indian history. It has all the defects and good qualities of the previous volume. It displays his great power of moulding historic material into literary form, and by a gleam of wit or irony and an appropriate anecdote lending brightness to his pages. It is the work of a valuable compiler of history possessed of great tact and power of exposition, but not of an historian as Gibbon, Grote, and Mill are historians. It has not the freshness and brightness of 'The Annals of Rural Bengal,' a work of genius which deserves to rank as an English classic.

The first volume related the history of the Company from its foundation to the expulsion of its servants from the Spice Archipelago. From that point this volume takes up the thread of the narrative. The first chapter deals with the relations between the Company and Charles I. It is interesting, but it should have been told in a few words in the projected history of the creation of an empire during two centuries. Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. did not make grants to companies, as is fondly supposed, in order to expand the bounds of empire or to increase the trade of England, but to get as much money as possible out of them for the valuable privilege. "Did I deliver you from the complaint of the Spaniards and you return me nothing?" James I. replied angrily to the directors when they refused two-tenths of the 100,000*l.* worth of booty seized at Ormuz. Charles I. tried to squeeze them in many ways, and, as Sir William Hunter remarks,

"his weak pretensions and low expedients wearied out the Company, as they had wearied out the nation; and the Company's appeal to Parliament was the commercial counterpart of the nation's appeal to the sword."

The next three chapters are pleasant essays on the early history of the first settlements on the Bombay, the Madras, and the Bengal coasts. But they are not the fruit of

original research. "The work of G. W. Forrest, C. R. Wilson, and A. T. Pringle gives us," Mr. Roberts writes in the introduction, "almost a daily record of the lives lived by our countrymen two hundred years ago in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras." To the wide and protracted research of Sir Henry Yule in the records of the India Office and elsewhere is due almost all the information we at present possess of the early history of the Company's trade and settlement in Bengal (or "the Bay," as it was commonly styled in the seventeenth century).

In the fifth chapter Sir William Hunter discusses the relations between the Company and the Commonwealth. In 1650 the Company, by command of the Council of State, effaced the king's arms still remaining on one of its ships. Cromwell, though he did not create the navy, gave it, as Ranke has shown, its most distinguished scope. Under his presidency England's maritime greatness grew to be such that it was said "the keys of the Continent hung at the girdle of Cromwell." "Not only in European waters," writes Sir William Hunter, "but throughout all the ocean world from Malabar to Hispaniola he determined to make England supreme." In the West Indies, however, as Dr. S. R. Gardiner points out, he was repulsed in his attack on Hispaniola, and had to content himself with what was then the barren possession of Jamaica. In the East Indies he enforced from Portugal the English liberty of trade. To place that trade on a firm basis it was necessary to decide whether it should be conducted by a regulated company, the members of which might trade on their individual account, or a joint-stock company. The Council of State, after hearing the Company and the rival Merchant Adventurers, advised the Protector that the trade of India should be managed by a united joint-stock company, exclusive of all others. On February 10th, 1657, Cromwell directed that a committee should sit to draw up a charter, which on October 19th passed the Broad Seal of England. The Protector promised that his settlement should in the next session be confirmed by Act of Parliament. But Cromwell died the following year, before Parliamentary sanction could be obtained. By his charter he placed not the East India Company, as Sir William Hunter calls it, for that did not exist till a much later date, but "the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies," on a firmer basis. The actual management of the Company was vested, as under the royal charters, in a governor, deputy-governor, treasurer, and a committee of twenty-four. Three men—Sir Thomas Smythe, Sir Morris Abbot, and William Cockayne—practically governed the Company from its foundation by Elizabeth to the death of Cromwell. The new Company resolved that no governor or deputy-governor was to serve for more than two successive years, and that eight members of the committee were to retire in rotation every year.

In the East the new Company bought for 20,000*l.* the old Company's factories at Surat, with dependencies on the Bombay coast; at Fort St. George, with dependencies on the Madras coast and in the Bay of

Bengal; at Bantam, with dependencies at Jambi, Macassar, and Poolaroon; and Gombroon, on the Persian Gulf. On the west coast of Africa the new Company bought up Fort Comantine, together with the charter, rights, and trade of the Guinea Company, for the sum of 1,300*l.* It resolved to fortify St. Helena as a half-way house for the Indian fleets. It decided that Surat should be its sole presidency in India, and that the factories at Madras, Bengal, Bantam, and the Persian Gulf should be distinct agencies subordinate thereto. The small prices paid by the new Company for these settlements were due to the fact that all of them were destitute alike of men and money. The late Company had ordered the establishment at Madras to be reduced to two factors with a guard of ten soldiers, and at Masulipatam to a single factor. The new one resolved to send out a fresh staff.

"In January, 1658, it selected seventeen of the late Company's most likely stations in the East, from China to the Persian Gulf, and appointed to them ninety-one factors and assistants well supplied with goods and bullion for the re-establishment of the trade."

The sixth chapter is a pleasant essay on the Company's 'Servants and Trade.' They chose, we are told, their servants at home and abroad by election at the Court of Committees, and marked their sense of the trust reposed in the higher grades by grave ceremonial.

"For a President at Surat they required 'a person so qualified that he may be an honour to Christianity and to this nation in these parts,' also 'able and knowing in managing of affairs.' Every gentleman present at the Court therefore 'was desired to lay his hand on his heart and consult with himself where such a man may be found.' The President thus chosen in 1658 for Surat declared himself reluctant to accept the burden, but eventually yielded and sailed with 150*l.* for his outfit and all the pomp of a farewell dinner."

Over its servants at home and abroad the Company kept a parental eye. Amid the orgies of the Restoration it forbade all clerks of the India House to go to playhouses, dancing-schools, or taverns, under pain of dismissal. For its workmen and the population which grew up around its docks and warehouses at Blackwall it voted 210*l.* for a chapel to be built at Poplar, as owing to their distance from Stepney Church "most of them are deprived of the means of grace for their precious souls." It sent out to its factors in India good books for Sunday and ministers of the Word, and it ordered that prayers should be read morning and evening in their factories. For absence from prayers the fine was 2*s.* 6*d.* on weekdays and 5*s.* on Sundays; for an oath, 1*s.*; for being drunk, and "thereby prostituting the worthiness of our nation and religion to the calumnious censure of the heathen," 2*s.* 6*d.*; for striking or abusing persons not in the Company's service, "three days' imprisonment in irons." "The piety of the counting-house may to a later age seem out of place," says Sir William Hunter,

"yet, as the Indian custom of beginning each morning's entries by inscribing the name of his deity at the top of the page has a very real meaning to the Hindu, so the religious openings and endings of the Company's letters had a true significance to the writers. We may smile,

but they did not, at the quaint conjunction in the rule of conduct which the directors laid down for their servants in the East 'to aim in all things' at the glory of God and the interests of their employers."

The "piety of the counting-house" had a true significance to the Hindu. The Oriental has a respect for a man who has a strong faith and does not hesitate to show it. The fabric whose foundation, laid at the factory at Surat, rose to such a lofty altitude was not erected by fraud and cunning, as its historians would lead us to suppose, but by men with strong intellects, strong enthusiasm, and strong faith in an overruling Providence who had ordained them to be instruments of His will. From the foundation of the factories to the pacification of the Punjab the Puritan spirit has been a vital force in the administration of India.

The seventh chapter deals with the fortunes of 'The Company under the Restoration,' and is in many respects the most masterly summary in the book. Charles II. took magnificent gifts from the Company, and obtained a long series of loans amounting to 170,000*l.*, but he proved a staunch friend. On April 3rd, 1661, the king issued a new charter to the Company, ignoring that of Cromwell, but confirming and extending those of Elizabeth and James I. Wider powers were given for the control of the Company's factories, for they had grown into settlements no longer exclusively made up of its own servants, but comprising also outside populations, for whose government it had to seek new powers. Permission was also granted for the erection of fortifications, for the export of munitions of war duty free, and for the transport of "such number of men" as the Company might find needful for garrisons. In the same summer (1661) Charles received Bombay as part of the Infanta Catherine's dowry. But it was granted not merely as a wedding gift, but, as the secret article to the Treaty of Whitehall states, for the express purpose of enabling the Portuguese and English to blow the Dutch out of the Indian seas. Charles, however, found Bombay an unlucky possession and a heavy tax on his purse, and determined to get rid of it on any terms. On September 23rd, 1668, his Majesty's representative handed it over with military honours to the Company, to be holden "as of the manor of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, in free and common socage, at a rent of ten pounds, to be paid in gold on the 30th day of September yearly for ever." Five years later St. Helena, having been taken from the Dutch, who had colonized it for seven years, was granted by his Majesty for ever to the East India Company.

"All subjects born in St. Helena were to be deemed natural-born subjects of England, and the island was attached technically, like Bombay, to the manor of East Greenwich in the county of Kent. It became the 'Sea Inn' of the Eastern trade, the Company flying the Union flag on this side of St. Helena and its own for the rest of the voyage to India."

From St. Helena to the Bay of Bengal the servants of the Company now began to wield an armed authority, and a trading company and its officials became transformed into a most powerful oligarchy. There never was a British conquest of India.

No plan of such a conquest was ever formed. The servants of the Company had to defend their settlements by their own arms; and by events and transactions over which they had no control they had to learn the art of ruling, and they learnt it. The Marathas surrounded the English house at Surat, but Sir George Oxenden drove them off with a sally and held his own till the enemy departed, after destroying all the town except a quarter of a mile round our factory. The countrymen of Oxenden held the Residency at Lucknow two centuries later. Gerald Aungier, the first of the long line of illustrious administrators who have governed our splendid dependency, fortified Bombay, raised a local force to defend it, and by his just and moderate government, and especially by the introduction of exact and impartial administration of justice—a new thing in the East—converted a pestiferous swamp into a prosperous settlement. In Madras Sir Streygham Master strengthened the fort, set up a high court of judicature, improved the civil administration, and introduced a regular system of municipal government with a mayor and twelve aldermen, who were to wear scarlet robes, and sixty to one hundred burgesses or town councillors in black (afterwards changed to white) silk gowns. In 1687 the directors, Sir William Hunter reminds us, look "in a most especial manner" to the Madras Council to

"establish such a Politie of civill and military power, and create and secure such a large Revenue as may bee the foundation of a large, well grounded, sure English Dominion In India For All Time To Come."

Yet they add, "We would have you do no wrong or violence to any in amity with us. Just and Stout is the motto we hope to deserve and wear." On Sunday, August 24th, 1690, Job Charnock anchored for the third time in the long pool of Calcutta.

"With a poor guard of thirty soldiers all told they scrambled up the steep mud bank which was thenceforward without a break to grow into the British capital of India."

In the eighth chapter Sir William Hunter discusses 'The Company and Parliament.' He tells us how James II., himself a keen company promoter and a large holder of India stock, issued in 1686 a fresh charter to the Company. He sketches with his wonted skill the intrigues which led William twelve years later to grant a charter to the new East India Company. By that charter it was provided that ambassadors should be accredited by the king, on the nomination of the Company, to the Indian Courts.

"It was hoped that as consuls and ministers plenipotentiary protected the individual traders of the Turkey Regulated Company in the Levant, so consuls and ministers would protect individual traders of the new East India Company at Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta. It was forgotten that our fleets could speak to the Mediterranean Powers if they refused to listen to our ambassadors, while the Indian potentates were beyond the reach of our armed fleets."

These were the last words written by Sir William Hunter. The concluding chapter in this volume has been composed by Mr. T. E. Roberts from the materials which had been collected, and he has done it with considerable skill. But we prefer that the last work of a great writer should be preserved sacred as he left it. It is a grave

misfortune that the man who united to great literary capacity exact knowledge and personal acquaintance with Indian affairs should not have lived to write the history of British India. The work, we are told, is to be continued by Mr. Roberts. But he possesses no knowledge of the country itself, and a mere laborious industry is quite inadequate to supply that want. It is impossible, without spending a lifetime in India, to understand the people and their ancient customs and prejudices; and without that knowledge it is impossible to pass a just judgment on our Indian rulers and the great administrative acts by which they have built our power. James Mill, a man of the highest culture, with a wide knowledge of history, economics, and the philosophy of politics, attempted the task, and failed.

Travels in Western Australia. By May Vivienne. With numerous Illustrations. (Heinemann.)

LANDING at Albany, King George's Sound, "May Vivienne" journeyed to Perth, whence she made excursions to objects of interest, mines, caves, forests, fruit farms, with indefatigable industry, covering nearly 2,000 miles. Everywhere in town and country she was well received, and saw everything that was worth seeing: she attended fruit and flower shows and ploughing matches; accompanied shooting, riding, driving, boating, and fishing parties. On the goldfields the author visited by special privilege many of the mines which are familiar to English observers of share lists, descending deep shafts and traversing drives and stopes (workings between the levels), being generally rewarded for her intrepidity with presents of nuggets, or allowed to extract specimens from rich "pockets" and do a little rock-drilling herself.

Gold apparently in inexhaustible quantities lies in Western Australia; the auriferous country as yet "has only been scratched in a few places." An American mining man from Colorado, on seeing the specimens at the Coolgardie Exhibition, exclaimed, "Wal, I've seen a big lot of specimens in my time, but I must take off my hat to these; they lick creation!" Nature will, however, be compensated: "It is nearly always in waste, arid, and uninteresting places that gold is found." Yet of many a desert place diggers have already made an oasis. When the country was once described as "a sand heap," Governor Weld remarked, "If it be only sand, it is sand that will grow anything if you give it water." Fortunately water has been found in many parts by digging and boring.

"Her goldfields may in time be exhausted, her forests may be converted into timber, but the soil will always remain, and vines will always grow as long as the sun shines to mature the grapes for wine to make glad the heart of man."

Elsewhere the writer says:—

"There is without doubt a great field in Western Australia for workers who will settle on the land and cultivate it."

On one estate alone in the Mount Barker district there was a fine orchard of over 6,000 fruit trees of all descriptions; at

Katanning the author saw a 300-acre field of waving corn, acres upon acres of fruit trees bending beneath the weight of fruit, acres more of rich and luscious grapes. At Bunbury there were three crops of vegetables a year! At another place she saw oats growing seven feet high, and she heard of sixty bushels of wheat to the acre—the average being thirty-five—and some swamp land which produces as many potatoes as the whole of Ireland.

The wealth and extent of jarrah, karri, and other timber are almost incomputable, but the author was charmed most of all by the abundance and luxuriance of wild flowers spreading over the country. In the older settled districts

"one goes for miles down a narrow road like an English lane, except that the hedges are formed of the beautiful Australian wattle in place of English hawthorn."

South-Western Australia is known to be a botanist's paradise: over nine thousand species of indigenous plants are found there.

A few pages are devoted here and there to the blacks, their customs, superstitions, weapons, and dress. In general they are now inoffensive and harmless. "I like white fellow," said one:—

"he take all my land, but he make my house, and my big railway, grow big corn, big potatoes; black fellow do nothing, white fellow know everything, so white fellow do what he like—you give me sixpence?"

When the white man wins his confidence the black fellow is most faithful. Here is the speech of one after his return from an exploring expedition:—

"I am very thankful to get back to Swan river, Bunbury, Fremantle; I thought that we never get back again. Many a time I go into camp, going through desert places, and say, 'Master Forrest, where the devil are you going to? Master Forrest, I give you one pound to take me back.' Master say: 'Hush! What are you talking about? I'll take you right through to Adelaide,' and I hush. I always obey him; I only black fellow, you know, but I am all thankful; I always very glad to see white fellow around me."

This book is, in fact, remarkably full of information. "May Vivienne" describes people, places, and things as they are in Western Australia to-day. She had previously travelled all over Tasmania, Queensland, New South Wales, and South Australia, but this is her first book. It is one of the best we have ever had on Australia. If it is a little less academic in style than some of its predecessors—notably Mrs. Meredith's 'Notes and Sketches' written in the early forties—it is brighter, crisper, and more interesting. A few slips in spelling of botanical names and an occasional error in a date should be corrected in a second edition. We had marked several passages for quotation, but have space only for the following. Here is an account of the author's descent into the Ivanhoe mine:—

"The Ivanhoe mine is quite close to the Great Boulder, and next morning I set out to take a look at that, although I confess I was getting weary, having walked many miles underground in the last few days. However, I was determined to go over the six biggest mines of the field.....I had a particular wish to see an enormous stope, 1,500 feet long, about which I had heard; so at the 600-foot level we got

out and went along a long drive until we came to what looked like a hanging ladder.I felt rather dubious of my climbing powers; however, it was only about 60 feet high, so I ventured. I climbed up very carefully, and got into the stope quite safely. After walking along for a few feet I found we had to bend down to get along; next we came to a small aperture through which we had to creep.....on our hands and knees.....I had not bargained for this, but having come down below to go over the 1,500-foot stope, I went on. So, gradually creeping and sometimes walking doubled up, we got to the end where the men were working. They all threw down their picks and spades and looked in amazement at me coming along that stope; they never did it.....Oh! I was tired, and the worst of it was that I had to go back, or else go down in mid air on a 100-foot ladder. After sitting on a boulder for a few minutes' rest, and accepting many compliments from the miners about my courage, I decided to descend the ladder, which I did in fear and trembling, but got safely to the bottom, for which I felt truly thankful; and we went down to another level, and saw much more rich stone waiting to be taken up; then up to the 400-foot, where the sulpho-telluride ore, worth 10 ounces to the ton, was being taken out; then to the 200-foot level, where the rich oxidised ore is. There is a million's worth of ore at sight here, and yet in the first year of the mine's existence many shares were forfeited for non-payment of 6d. calls. The market value is now over 2,000,000; production of gold, 264,780 ounces."

This is a fair specimen of the author's style. A more practised writer would have omitted some of the personal details. Still the writing is enthusiastic, informative, and full of high spirits. The next book will be briefer and better—that is, very good.

The following schoolboy essay is too good to be omitted:—

"The kangaroo is a quadruped, but two of his feet is only hands. He is closely related to the fles family, an' jumps like him, an' has the same kind of resemblance. He is Australian by birth an' has a watch-pocket to carry his children in. There is two or more kinds of kang'roos, but they are mostly male an' female, and live on grass, cabbage, and curren' buns. The kang'roo's tale is his chief support; it is thick at one end, and runs to the other end; it is good to jump with, and the kang'roo when it's cut off don't know his way home, and has to walk on his hands. The kang'roo is good for makin' soup and bootlaces and putting in zoos, and sometimes he is presented to the roil Family to represent Australia."

This same kangaroo has been well caught by the camera on p. 297, and we ought to add that the illustrations, besides being numerous, are well selected and reproduced.

Men and Letters. By Herbert Paul. (Lane.)

THE success of these essays is, we are not surprised to find, already assured. The easy way in which Mr. Paul introduces his store of good things, his scent for an effective quotation or anecdote, and his confident and epigrammatic style are all recommendations, if not good gifts. Mr. Paul is evidently in love with Macaulay, and has gathered some of his master's decisive, knock-down manner—a manner which suggests no doubts, no fears either in reader or writer, and is always popular with the downright English temperament, which sees nothing between black and white, and suspects something indecent in all compromise.

Yet the reconsideration of familiar lives and careers needs more excuse than the practice of epigram. We need in the summary or selection of older matter a pen above all things judicious, and perhaps some insight into the new lights which strike the new generation. Mr. Paul is generally entertaining (a great merit), but we have not found anything here as a rule which strikes us as particularly new and true, or should serve to put previous criticism out of court.

We are more than surprised, too, that one who reprints essays and quotes often should not trouble to make his references accurate. Even the *Nineteenth Century*, whence these essays are mostly derived, might, one would presume, be decently accurate in quotations; but that is journalism, and mere journalists cannot hope to be precise. A book is different, and reprinted as literature essays such as these should not misquote Tennyson (a master of the right word, even if he is a classic, and so fair game) or misplace some of the best-known words of Tacitus. Mr. Paul remarks that Macaulay "verified references with the most punctilious care." We recommend to him an indulgence in a similar habit. He has a ready memory, we guess, and has forgotten the true paradox that a good rather than a bad equipment in that way leads to lapses. We find here a just rebuke of Lord Clarendon for quoting Martial in a form which does not scan. That is bad, but here also is one of the familiar pieces of Catullus quoted with a line ending "nostrum ad Larem"; and so Mr. Paul is as guilty as Clarendon, since we cannot suppose that a good scholar does not know how to scan a scazon as well as a hexameter.

The whole essay on the 'Decay of Classical Quotation,' somewhat poignantly introduced by such lapses as the above, is disappointing. It is largely concerned with Mr. Mackail's book on Latin literature, an admirable performance, which has nothing particular to do with the subject in view. The scanty data on which Mr. Paul has apparently relied might have been easily increased if he had really gone into the subject. We happen to have done so, and we venture to say (with deep regret) that "in cultivated society these things are not as much appreciated as ever they were," and that the influence of Girtton and Newnham does not counterbalance the growing indifference to Latin in our educational authorities, while Greek is openly derided, notoriously obsolescent. Even a young hand ought to have noted in the last few years the rise of the Modern Side in those places which, sadly moribund to commercial eyes, were considered the strongholds of classical philology. Is Greek ever quoted in the body of a novel now? We remember to have seen it with all the right accents in more than one early and now forgotten book of a popular sort, but in later work hardly ever, though we have a pretty wide experience of the various modern amalgams ranking as novels.

We have a large budget at our elbow of things noted in the last ten years or so which show very markedly the decay mentioned above and a gross indifference to classical matters. We lay no stress on Ouida's Scipii and Julii and the sad man whose motto was not Pro Deo, but Pro ego, or

the friendship between Cicero and Scipio discovered by a recent biographer, but we take the latest and best dictionary of Latin quotations, and find "Fallentis semita vitæ" glossed "the pathway of my declining years," while "Ab ovo usque ad mala" is "from morning till night," as if the Romans ate all day—in fact, like Lord Stowell, "took no exercise but eating and drinking." How do these things sound from a presumable expert? for who else has the right to edit Latin quotations? It means that no one cares to get such beggarly elements right, to go to somebody who knows better. People even boast of such erudition as these four words, "et hæc genus omnes," imply. Mr. Kipling when he was young thought that "gnoma" was the plural of "gnomon," but we are a little surprised that he and his publishers stereotyped that impression. Sometimes our amusement makes us forgive, as when we saw Lucian figuring as "a Japanese lady, Lucia of Samosaka." No!—things have changed, and we add yet another reason. In earlier days men of leisure who were neither schoolmasters nor dons used to translate the classics for pleasure, as their prefaces show, and some of that pleasure and interest they communicated to their readers, instead of misprinted references to ponderous Teutons.

The essay on Tennyson's classical poems is a good general statement of things made out before. There is a reference to Tennyson's earlier and later versions of what Mr. Paul calls "probably the most hackneyed lines in 'Enone,'" but the version given here is neither. Again, Tennyson did not make Adam and Eve "mock at the claims of long descent." Was Shelley "an excellent scholar"? A scholar certainly, but we should not add a good one. He preferred Lucan to Virgil, and "no one," Mr. Paul says elsewhere, "places him [Lucan] in the first rank of Latin poets." Shelley's version of the 'Symposium' of Plato is not without charm, but hardly a claim to scholarship.

On Gibbon's Life and Letters and Sterne Mr. Paul is, on the whole, excellent, showing the appreciation of the masterly historian and egotist which Dr. Birkbeck Hill, for all his erudition, lacks in his recent edition of Gibbon's 'Memoirs.' He might, however, have added that the splendid sentence in which Gibbon associates the author of 'Tom Jones' and the house of Hapsburg has been shown by that ingenious iconoclast Mr. J. H. Round to be baseless as far as the imperial house of Austria is concerned. To Sterne, a poor creature as a man, even for a literary genius, Mr. Paul is perhaps too kind, but this is a fault on the right side. No converts from enthusiasm should write on the English classics.

Perhaps Mr. Paul is at his best on the Victorian novel, for here he seems to us to justify his reconsideration of writers already swamped with "appreciations." He says that Dickens was "a born actor." This is a good point seldom made, but a later phrase about the same man does not please us: "There is no humorous element in his pathos, and no pathetic element in his humour." Inversion as a literary fashion

was said to have perished in unmentionable circumstances; this double form of it had, and possibly has, a vogue, but it is dangerous in criticism. The first half of Mr. Paul's sentence is mainly true, the second we think a surprising misrepresentation.

All Mr. Paul's subjects are interesting, and all form in his hands, as we have said, good reading. Commendable is the article on the art of letter-writing, while Macaulay comes in for an ingenious and on the whole successful *apologia*. Still, here we feel the absence of criticism concerning the 'Essays,' which are (whatever critics may say and Macaulay desired) much more read than the 'History of England.' The serious defects of these pieces have often been pointed out by ourselves and others. We must also put a query before the suggestion that the Indian Code was all Macaulay's work.

We think, in fact, that a judicious reader will find a good many things to question in Mr. Paul's book without detecting any great originality or novelty of view. But these pages have one merit, in that they exhibit preferences without betraying the extreme prejudices in which modern essayists take such a conscious pride. Addison only seems seriously underrated of the men mentioned here. Cicero and Selden (never, we fancy, popular characters) get their due.

When Mr. Paul publishes again (and we notice that his pen is busily employed) we hope that he may be more accurate, and will pause over his epigrams before going the whole length of some of them. So many writers are "careless of the single life" if they can say a good thing, as well as by no means "careful of the type." The proof-reading of this volume has been very insufficient. We ask for attention to these matters because a writer possessed of an easy style, humour, and a taste for Greek and Latin is a rarity nowadays. Mr. Paul should scorn the rhetorical triumph of the moment, and give us matter which we can read and reread with advantage as well as pleasure.

Primers: Sarum, York, and Roman. By Edgar Hoskins. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS volume is the work of a scholar, and accomplished after the best fashion of German thoroughness. It is difficult to think of anything left for others to do with regard to the subject. The hand-list of printed horse or primers includes 338 examples, dating from 1478 to 1817. This is followed by a summary of the contents of Latin primers, according to the uses of Sarum and York, from 1478 to 1558; of the same in English and Latin, or in English only, from 1536 to 1558; of the William Marshall and other primers, *cum privilegio regali*, from 1534 to 1540; of the primers "set forth by the King's Majesty and his clergy" in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and of kindred primers in the reigns of Elizabeth, Charles I., and Charles II., from 1545 to 1671; and of books of devotions after the ancient way by Austin, Dorrington, Hickeys, and others, from 1668 to 1789. The volume concludes, save for elaborate indexes of liturgical forms, &c., with a summary of the contents of thirty-five different issues

of the reformed Roman use of the primer, from 1571 to 1867.

To book-lovers and liturgical students this comprehensive work will prove invaluable, whilst the introduction is certainly the best essay on the development and general use of the primer in England, both before and after the discovery of printing, which has yet been issued. The great and lasting popularity of these books of private devotion ought to be taken into account by all who are interested in the social history of our forefathers. The book called the primer, which contains the Hours of the Virgin, was originally formed in manuscript psalters, although it was written as a separate book as early as the thirteenth century. The psalter was, of course, the germ of the Canonical Hours commonly called a breviary, and it was also the nucleus of the primer. Before the monastic revival of the tenth century various additions were made to the psalter in the way of prayers, &c., which seem to have been inserted for the private use of the laity as well as members of the monastic bodies. The Council of Cloveshoo in 747 decreed that the Apostles' Creed and Lord's Prayer were to be taught and expounded in the vulgar tongue, and these were to be found in the psalter. During the period of the monastic revival the additions to the psalter increased. The rules of devotion for the Benedictine house at Winchester of Newminster recommend the invocation of the Trinity on every Sunday, together with the use of the Benedicite and Gloria in Excelsis, in addition to the Creed and Lord's Prayer, "For Christ's sake, when all weeks shall turn out the better for thee." At the same time the Hours of the Virgin had their origin.

In the thirteenth century there was a new departure: from that time down to the dawn of printing the Hours of the Virgin and the special devotions which formed the primer became available as a separate book, although they were still annexed to certain psalters. Primers of this century have for the most part three variant forms of the hours for three different periods of the year; and they also included the seven penitential psalms, litany of the saints, the office for the dead, the gradual psalms, and the prayers of St. Bridget. Towards the end of the fourteenth century primers began to appear throughout in English, and contained important additions to the subjects in which the laity were instructed, such as the Ten Commandments, the seven deadly sins and contrary virtues, the seven works of corporal mercy, the seven gifts of the Holy Ghost, the four cardinal virtues, together with graces before and after meat, and before and after supper. One of these English primers has the books of Solomon, whilst another has the seven sacraments and the joys of the Virgin in verse. With later examples are given brief expository treatises.

"By the time that printing was invented manuscript psalters with the Hours of the Virgin and manuscript primers had become rich storehouses out of which devotions both in Latin and in English could be taken; the earliest complete edition of a printed primer which is known to exist drew largely upon these books, and bears striking evidence to the fact that the primer was a layman's book of devotions for private use either at home or in church."

The rhymed rule of another primer of about the same date is as follows:—

Afore all things and principally
In the morning when ye uprise
To worship God have in memory;
With Christ's cross, look ye bless you thrice,
Your Pater noster say in devout wise,
Ave Maria with the Holy Creed,
Then all the day the better shall ye speed,
And while that ye be about honestly
To dress yourself and do on your array,
With your fellow well and treatably
Our Lady matyns look that ye say;
And this observance use ye every day
With pryme and hours.

An Italian travelling in England in the fifteenth century supplies a most religious account of our countrymen. He describes Englishmen as attending mass every day, and saying many Paternosters in public, and reciting in a low voice in church verse by verse the office of Our Lady with some companion.

Mr. Hoskins includes some interesting illustrations of the use of the primer by the laity in the sixteenth century. He cites as the last use of an English primer in church the case of a Wolsingham blacksmith brought before a court at Durham for using his own book and prayer at the time of the morning service when the parish priest was saying the service, not minding what the priest read; and the priest after the first lesson willed him to read more softly. Mr. Hoskins might have produced another amusing instance about the same date, which occurred in the Derbyshire church of Etwell. Sir Thomas Gerrard's brother, a determined recusant, who had suffered imprisonment and many fines under Elizabethan legislation for refusing to attend the services of the establishment, was suffering from a severe attack of gout when stopping at Etwell. The squire, knowing they were closely watched by Elizabethan spies, and anxious to escape from further penalties, caused his brother to be lifted up in his chair on the Sunday morning and carried from the manor house into the great family pew of the adjoining church. But no sooner did therefor begin the office from the Common Prayer than the younger Gerrard with a loud voice recited from memory the psalter from his primer, refusing to be silenced. His attendants were at last compelled to carry him back!

It is particularly interesting and novel to note how largely the most popular books of private devotion of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were indebted to the older primers. John Austin's 'Devotions in the Ancient Way of Offices' passed through five editions between 1668 and 1789, whilst those of George Hickes with a similar title were issued in eight editions between 1700 and 1765. Of Dorrington's 'Reformed Devotions' there were nine editions between 1686 and 1727.

The Jewish Encyclopædia: a Descriptive Record of the History, Religion, Literature, and Customs of the Jewish People from the Earliest Times to the Present Day.—Vol. I. Aach—Apocalyptic Literature. (Funk & Wagnalls Company.)

A FEW moments' reflection will suffice to impress the mind of even a slow thinker with the magnitude of the task which the editors and publishers of this encyclopædia have set themselves to accomplish. The

time to be covered exceeds a period of three millenniums; the people are one of the greatest puzzles of civilized humanity, embracing within their fold the absolutely highest and noblest types of character together with the lowest and most wretched members of the human family; and the range of events and subjects is probably more diversified than the combined history of any two or three other nations of the globe. In this work there will thus appear almost side by side prophets and idolaters, the worshippers of the highest ideals and most devoted servants of mammon, some of the most luxurious palaces of the earth and the ghetto dwellings of a pariah community. It is true that contrasts of this kind are to be found among every race under the sun, but in the Jewish people each type appears in a strangely intensified degree. No other nation on earth has scaled the same heights or probed the same depths. We must be forgiven for putting together a strange and almost incongruous medley of opposites, but no one will be slow to appreciate the uniqueness of such contrasts as Christ and Judas, the Rothschilds and the continental beggars known as "schmorrers," the Epistles of St. Paul and some ribald mediæval travesties of sacred story. Another strange phenomenon is the union of the most separatist social instincts with the most developed cosmopolitan adaptabilities. A Jew is a Jew everywhere, but he can also be everywhere a compatriot of the nation amongst whom he lives. He has his own unique national literature, but he most keenly relishes the humour, and often successfully imitates the beauties, of any other literature with which he may become acquainted. For his religion he leans on what he considers the solid past, and the final solace of the race lies in the dim future, but the actual present is after all the thing to which he clings with a grasp of uniquely patient tenacity.

We have said all this in order to show our readers what a vast and curious interest the publication of a well-planned and well-prepared 'Jewish Encyclopædia' must necessarily excite, and we must add at once that the first volume does not fall short of any just expectation that can be entertained. The scheme is comprehensive in the fullest sense of the word, the workmanship of the articles is as a rule highly satisfactory, and the style is as popular as an encyclopædic work of this kind will permit it to be. But we must, before going into details, say something of the men to whom the credit of the undertaking is mainly due. The "projector" and managing editor is Dr. Isidore Singer, formerly of Vienna, who not only conceived the idea of such a publication, but also formulated an elaborate scheme for its practical realization. The great Leipzig publisher Herr F. A. Brockhaus was at one time much inclined to undertake the work, but, the financial risk appearing so very great, he asked for guarantees, and, as no one was prepared to give them, dropped the plan. Dr. Singer then endeavoured to find a publisher in France, but "the intense anti-Semitic feeling that was then revealing itself in connexion with the Dreyfus case" rendered his search hopeless. He next tried his luck in America, where, after a series of rebuffs, he

at last succeeded in persuading the heads of the Funk & Wagnalls Company to embark on the undertaking. Since then the work has been gradually maturing. Among the more than four hundred scholars and specialists who have undertaken to contribute articles are men of fame in almost every part of the world, including a goodly number of well-known Christian scholars in England, America, and elsewhere. It is not long since Mr. Joseph Jacobs, a well-known contributor to our columns, left England for this work. The New York editorial board is assisted by influential American and foreign boards of consulting editors, and the whole undertaking appears to be progressing satisfactorily, notwithstanding the many financial and editorial difficulties which had, and apparently still have, to be surmounted.

The earliest person in the present volume is, of course, Adam, and among the biographies of his latest descendants is that of the well-known anti-Semitic agitator Herman Ahlwardt. The first article is a good example of the topographic portions of the 'Encyclopædia.' Aach is a small town in Baden, but a number of interesting documents, dating from 1518 onwards, connect that place with the history of the German Jews. Hence an interesting little paper on it. Among the longer articles are those on 'America,' by Dr. Cyrus Adler, of Washington; on 'Anti-Semitism,' by Prof. Gotthard Deutsch, of Cincinnati; and on the 'Alliance Israélite Universelle,' by M. Jacques Bigart, secretary-general of the association. The first-named article is a fair instance of special research, undertaken for the purpose of showing the part played by the Jews in important historical events. Thus near the beginning of this contribution we read:—

"Columbus received great assistance from astronomical works prepared by Jews, and from scientific instruments of which Jews were the inventors. Luis de Santangel and Gabriel Sanchez—both Maranos—and Juan Cabrero, of Jewish descent, urged upon Queen Isabella the importance of the plans of Columbus, and were instrumental in securing the funds for the first and second voyages. The expenses of the latter were defrayed almost exclusively out of moneys derived from the confiscated properties of Jews."

In the earlier portion of the above quotation some critics might be disposed to see something like special pleading; but there is undoubtedly a grim kind of truth in the sentence quoted last. In the article on 'Anti-Semitism' Prof. Deutsch endeavours, among other things, to fix Bismarck's relation to that movement—somewhat ineffectually, as it appears to us. "From 1867," we read on p. 644,

"Bismarck allied himself with the Liberals—to which party most of the German Jews belonged—and thus obtained the required parliamentary support in founding the German empire. When the empire had been firmly established, the danger of a restoration of the monarchy in France and of a war of revenge had passed entirely away. When President MacMahon had resigned, and the Liberals had done their part in resisting Bismarck.....the 'iron chancellor' grew tired of his allies."

Then came the elections of July, 1878, which brought an increase of Conservative members, an event which "may be considered the birthday of anti-Semitism."

Among the great forces calculated to counter-act anti-Semitism is the "Alliance Israélite Universelle," which forms the subject of M. Bigart's contribution. This society was founded in Paris in 1860, that is some years before the German elections mentioned above; but in its essence anti-Semitism is as old as the Jewish people itself, and the "Alliance" must be allowed to have done strenuous and effectual work at different periods of its activity. Notable are its educational establishments in Asia, North Africa, and elsewhere.

The only Biblical book falling within the range of the present volume is Amos, which is in the competent hands of Prof. Karl Budde, of the University of Marburg. Among the Biblical characters dealt with we may mention Abraham, who is treated with great fulness by Prof. Richard Gottheil, of Columbia University, New York. The Mohammedan legends of the patriarch occupy over four columns, that is, quite one-third of the whole article. A most elaborate contribution is devoted to Hebrew accents, the writer being Prof. M. L. Margolis, of the University of California. The useful, but not sufficiently exhaustive paper on 'Apocalyptic Literature' at the end of the volume is by Prof. M. Bittenwieser, of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati. The article on the Hebrew alphabet, by Dr. Mark Lidzbarski, is the most complete we have yet seen.

Among papers of a curious character may specially be mentioned those on 'Aaron, son of the Devil,' the name given to a portrait or caricature of an English Jew of the year 1277, and on Baron d'Aguilar, of "Starvation Farm" fame. But the volume contains a good many curiosities of literature, of religion, and of character. The general reader at least is likely to regard it in that light. A vast amount of the information has hitherto been only accessible to the specialist; and although not very much of it can be said to have a bearing on topics of general interest, it is as well that persons in search of knowledge on out-of-the-way subjects should possess an easy means of finding what they want.

A special feature of the 'Encyclopædia' consists in its very numerous illustrations, ranging over the whole vast period of time covered by the articles. Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities, coins, animals, buildings, and portraits are used as aids and adornments. Among the most profusely illustrated contributions are those on 'Agricultural Colonies' and 'Jewish Architecture' in America. Musical subjects are often accompanied by a reproduction of the score, and fests and feasts are illustrated by designs taken from mediæval manuscripts.

From what has been said our readers will gather that Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls fully deserve the thanks of the public for the useful and interesting work which they are producing. We shall be pleased to welcome the remaining eleven volumes of the 'Encyclopædia,' and we hope that the work may not only retain the level reached by the first volume, but may even increase in accuracy and fulness of information.

NEW NOVELS.

Tristram of Blent. By Anthony Hope. (Murray.)

'TRISTRAM OF BLENT' is not up to the standard of interest which Anthony Hope has led us to expect from him. For one thing, the plot, though extremely ingenious in its legal complications, is not very successful, and the solution of the difficulty arrived at is extremely tame and quite unprovoked by any suggestion previously made. At the same time there appears to the non-legal mind an easy way of getting out of the difficulty about Tristram's legitimacy (since lying was necessary), that he should have been called the son of the first husband; it is almost inconceivable, from the facts put before us, that anybody could have disproved it. But of course one does not read Anthony Hope so much for his plots as for his ingenious conversations and a certain well-defined type of character of which he may be said to have the fictional paternity. Now it must be confessed that for the first time we have found Anthony Hope dull; this is not true of all or even the majority of the conversations, but several of them are distinctly below the average, and at times we have even felt tempted to skip. There is an appearance, too, of effort in some parts, which suggests that the muse requires a holiday or a change of occupation. Similarly the characters, especially the hero, have not the plausible directness which we expect; there is a literary tinge about them, as if they were built up for effect rather than living. Perhaps it is for this reason that the figure whose appearances we most welcome is the solemn old literary fogey whose dilemmas in practical situations are extremely humorous. 'Tristram of Blent' is above the average of novel-writing, but it is certainly not one of the author's successes.

The Skirts of Happy Chance. By H. B. Marriott Watson. (Methuen & Co.)

NOWADAYS one must rank as a novel, for want of a more definite term, the nine fantastic scenes in which a young man of high birth, with plenty of money and a bluish assiduity in flirtation, takes up with a succession of girls. He plays the part sometimes of Providence and chivalry, always of impudence, with a gay disregard for the sufferers—even at times the lady of the moment—which is delightful. In real life Lord Francis Charmian would, as a sensible reader remarked, need annihilating; but he is a creature of fantasy and sentiment, not to be so seriously considered, and belongs to a family which is too small in English letters, and of a longer pedigree than some people imagine. One or two of these adventures taken at a time will form as good a recipe for amusing reading as any holiday-maker can desire. The writing is easy and natural, and we may congratulate Mr. Marriott Watson on his escape from the over-elaboration of word and phrase which is more fashionable than effective in romance. At least that is our feeling, though we know that tastes differ on the point, and others may be disappointed.

The Story of Eva. By Will Payne. (Constable & Co.)

IN these days "George" suggests femininity; "Will" seems to announce the other sex. In 'The Story of Eva,' however, we seem to find many indications of a woman's hand, as, for example, a notable and minute intimacy with the motives, aspirations, language, and feelings of a certain order of American girl; a remarkable and deft derivativeness in style and diction; and a singularly weak and inconclusive conclusion to a story on the whole harmoniously managed and written with much force. But, whatever the sex of its author, the book exhibits in a marked degree the limitations of the modern feminine novelist and of the novel of America. Briefly, these limitations may be indicated by saying that the story shows a refreshing freedom from the worn conventions of fiction upon its surface, whilst in its essence it is bound and clamped by the stalest of them. The phrase throughout, though not itself original, possesses the stimulating flavour of originality by reason of the fact that it has been subtly and cleverly derived from the most distinctive among original models. Let there be no mistake. Without distinct ability this thing could not have been written. But to attain the level of genuine literary creation a story must grip the reader at some one point by its own unaided and undeniable strength. This 'The Story of Eva' unfortunately fails to accomplish. It has a shapely, personable figure, but its soul is mimetic, an admirably caught reflection. In plot the story is a sort of idealized 'Esther Waters,' with Chicago for environment, and American energy, independence, and "mutual improvement" alive in every page. But, as has been indicated, the conclusion is a descent—almost a rout. The scenes of work-girl life, the lodging-house amenities, and the affairs of the poorer among the men and women here are probably the best portions of a book which may be considered creditable to its author.

The Wooing of Sheila. By Grace Rhys. (Methuen & Co.)

THIS is a novel about Irish life, and we have rarely read a book which reproduces so delightfully the charm and fascination of the Irish character. Almost all the people in the book—such as Michael, the hero, Sheila herself, Mick-a-Dandy of course, the remarkable magistrate, and even Power, the tyrannical father—are like dear children, with their strange moods and their sunny wilfulness. Here is a charming little bit, which seems to illustrate all the book, about Michael and a little girl of four:—

"Then he stooped and kissed the little Mary, who had been gazing at him all the while, and put a shilling into her hand, for the love of Sheila and because her eyes were grey." And here again is a scene where the old butler waits at table on the newly wedded pair:—

"Behind them hovered Gunyon in his best livery, lecturing, scolding, and praising them both in a loud whisper. 'You're doin' very well, Master Michael; take the knife round about, and raise the shoulder, clane. That's it, sir, that's it! the ould master couldn't 'a' done it better himself. Hould up, Miss Sheila, dear; hould up your head for the love of heaven, and

you'll look like a lady born.' Then in stentorian tones, 'Sherry or claret, ma'am?' Then in the loud whisper, 'Say claret, Miss Sheila; it's more becoming a lady; and mind you never take but one glass.'"

We have quoted these passages because they really give the best idea of the book. It is a pity the author thought it necessary to prefix a solemn quotation from Æschylus, which is too weighty for the book, especially as the printer has allowed two misprints to creep into it.

Dol Shackfield. By Heber R. Daniels. (White & Co.)

MR. DANIELS'S style is occasionally not a little pedestrian, and he loves certain solecisms—"like" for *as*, &c.—but he has succeeded in drawing a clear picture of his heroine, a courageous and affectionate woman of that rustic breed just above the peasant class which sends many brave working women to the struggling host of London. Some others of the characters are notable. Two planters from Ceylon are lifelike, and the outspoken strictures of one of them, who is disillusioned as to the England he finds after picturing his ideal to himself on sweltering nights abroad, are refreshing in their candour. The inordinately long conversation which Dol Shackfield's worthless husband holds with her, after shooting himself twice through the head, lacks something in probability.

God, the King, my Brother. By Mary F. Nixon. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

THE author has chosen the age of Pedro the Cruel and of the intervention of the Black Prince in Spain as the period of her very readable romance. The warrior with shield and surcoat on the cover, who boasts the motto which forms the title of the book, looks so knowingly heraldic that one reads the impossible term "bar sinister" with nothing less than a shock. The diction of the fourteenth century is indicated with fair success, but some recondite words seem used laxly. The "quarrel," not the "arbelist," is the short bolt of the cross-bowman. On the whole, the book is picturesque and the love interest attractive.

No Vindication. By Mrs. Coulson Kernahan. (Long.)

THIS is an English story the scene of which shifts from a Cornish fishing village to a London suburb, where its smooth flow is broken and relieved somewhat by touches of humorous observation of real life as apart from the traditional properties of fiction. If Mrs. Kernahan would altogether forswear the use of those stock properties—the misanthropic old gentleman occupying an isolated abbey, the bachelor Royal Academician in his Chelsea flat, the villain who is a broken officer and an ex-convict, and other worn lay figures which have fairly earned rest and oblivion—and take a vow never again to permit her facile pen to commit a sentence to paper until her facile mind had thought that sentence out, then her readers might receive fewer books from her, but the few would be better worth reading than the many. A little care and deliberation in the making are not much to ask of any one. Even a very little would have improved this book.

A House with a History. By Florence Warden. (White & Co.)

THE old house at Beach

"was built with ship's timber by a man that made his money in the slave trade, and they say the old planks will find their way back to the sea when another man comes to live in it that made his pile the same way."

Sam Patcham incurs this fate, but he is a slave-dealer in a modern sense, exploiting white "penitents" at the mangle and the wash-tub, and living in clover on the subscriptions of the charitable. There is a suggestion of drawing from life about this figure, but we do not think any living person can have actually sat for the hypocrite. A most unpleasant villain he is, and it takes some pretty scenes of true love, and such relief as is afforded by the bigamous lady who married two sailors, to reconcile the reader to perseverance.

Love, the Atonement. By Frances Campbell. (Digby, Long & Co.)

THE refrain of this romance is constantly brought back to us, whether in the grave utterances of the scholarly recluse Innismory, the pious speculations of Father Terence, the priest, or the legends of which the old servitor of the O'Briens has such store, as the fate of Una Rue and Dermot the Beautiful. The author has made good use of a genuine Celtic legend to form the setting of her scene of modern Irish life, and the character of her heroine, fostered on the romantic side by every circumstance of her sequestered childhood, is such as to harmonize with a spiritual environment more actual to her than the ordinary social life in which she is destined for her short span of womanhood to play a conspicuous part. The part of the book which is concerned with Queensland is evidently written from personal knowledge, and affords an excellent contrast to the dreamy life of the far west of Ireland. The author has made an advance in her art.

The King's Secret. By Richard Henry Savage. (White & Co.)

THE scene of Mr. Savage's story is laid partly in Sweden, partly in the United States, in whose army the hero takes service when the villainy of his elder brother drives him from his native land. There is a sufficient plot as the pivot of the story, and the writer shows invention and local knowledge; but most readers will find the extraordinary punctuation, the accentuated Americanisms of the narrative, and the practice of ending almost every sentence with a mark of exclamation not a little fatiguing. The omission of half the epithets would have wholesomely compressed the book. Its purple patches are too highly stained.

EGYPT AND ASSYRIA.

The Royal Tombs of the Earliest Dynasties. Part II. By W. M. Flinders Petrie. (Egypt Exploration Fund.)—In this, the twenty-first memoir of the Fund, Prof. Petrie goes a long way beyond the claim put forward in the volume which we reviewed last year (see *Athenæum* for August 11th, 1900). He then claimed to have discovered on the site abandoned by M. Amélineau at Abydos evidence of the burial there of certain of the kings of Manetho's first dynasty, and the claim has

been admitted by competent authorities with respect to most of the kings whose relics he was then able to produce. But he now tells us that his second season's work on the same site has been so fruitful that he is able to identify not only all the kings of the first and seven out of nine of those in the second dynasty, but a group of four others reigning before the first, whom he qualifies by the singular title of the "O Dynasty." Plainly this last contention is in some degree an afterthought, for the running title of the present volume remains 'The Royal Tombs of the First Dynasty,' the words 'Earliest Dynasties' being substituted for the last two on the title-page only. This in itself is but a small matter, but we must warn the reader that this last guess of Prof. Petrie is very unlikely to pass unchallenged. While the professor was actually at work last winter on the discoveries he now announces, M. Foucart made a communication to the Académie des Inscriptions, in which he sought to show that Mr. Petrie's King Narmer instead of belonging, as is now claimed, to the "O Dynasty," was really that Boethos whom Manetho makes the first king of the second, and the contention, based as it was on linguistic grounds, has not yet been refuted. We should ourselves be sorry, in the present state of our knowledge, to pronounce either for or against Prof. Petrie's identifications, but they seem to us to depend very largely upon whether he is right in what he now says about Menes, who was, as all know, the first king mentioned by Manetho as reigning over the whole of Egypt. In 1897 M. de Morgan uncovered at Negadah a magnificent tomb which appeared from the objects there found to be that of a king whose hawk-name was undoubtedly Aha, or the fighter. On the strength of an ivory fragment found in this tomb, Prof. Sethe and others of the Berlin school pronounced this Aha to have the cartouche-name of Menes, and although Prof. Naville gave a different reading of the inscription, Prof. Petrie has accepted the identification. Now, however, he tells us that he has discovered the tomb of this Aha-Menes at Abydos, the one found by M. de Morgan at Negadah being, according to him, that of Menes's wife. We also learn that the impressions on the clay-sealings of the jars he has found at Abydos confirm him in the belief that Aha is Menes, which he says, truly enough, hitherto rested on the broken ivory alone. Yet when we turn to these jar-sealings as figured in the plates before us, we cannot say that we find Mr. Petrie's method of interpreting convincing. Thus, on one is to be seen the rectangle of a king whose hawk-name is read Zer, alternating with repeated signs that may without much violence be taken for the equivalents of A and T. According to Prof. Petrie, this is the archaic way of writing Teta or Atothis, Menes's successor according to Manetho, and he is strengthened in this by another jar-sealing which gives the hawk-name Zet with slightly different signs, reading A and Th. These last, he says, denote Manetho's third king Kenkenes, who is elsewhere given the cartouche-name Atheth, and those who accept the one identification will probably not quarrel with the other. When, however, we look at the jar-sealings of Aha in this volume, we find that hawk-name alternating with signs that read not Menes, as might be supposed were Prof. Petrie's other contentions good, but H and T, and of this no explanation is here given. Altogether, it would seem to be wiser to treat the identification of Aha with Menes as not yet proven. There are many other things worth noticing in this volume, especially some pottery of the kind hitherto known as "Ægean," and some bracelets found on a mummified arm in the tomb of King Zet, which Prof. Petrie suggests must be that of his wife. The book shows more than one sign of over-hasty preparation, certain of the objects found being held over,

it is stated, for further examination. Thirty-five of the plates referred to in the text are also absent from the copy sent us, and will be issued later, we are informed, in the shape of a supplement. This seems rather to destroy the value of the book as a work of reference; but, after all, it is for the subscribers to complain.

Diospolis Parva. By W. M. Flinders Petrie. (Egypt Exploration Fund.)—This, which is issued as an extra memoir, appears to contain an account of the excavations made by Prof. Petrie and his party between Abadiyeh and Hu, the year before they began work at Abydos. It has therefore been in some measure put aside in favour of the two Abydos volumes, and has, to our thinking, gained considerably by the greater deliberation thus bestowed upon it. The discoveries here recorded are not in themselves perhaps of the greatest importance, although they include tombs of nearly all ages, from the curious "pan graves" that Prof. Petrie would apparently attribute to some Libyan tribe of the twelfth dynasty, and some yet older "prehistoric" ones, down to Ptolemaic and Roman times. But they have given Prof. Petrie the opportunity of prefixing to the memoir a chapter on what he calls "the sequence of prehistoric periods," in which he sets out with much skill an elaborate system for approximately dating such remains, chiefly by means of the pottery found in the tombs. He thus arrives at a scale of some fifty degrees, which he curiously enough begins at 30° and concludes at 80°, these numbers being chosen in order to allow of additions at either end to fill up the whole series from 1° to 100°. It is an ingenious plan, and we can fancy that every explorer must carry some rougher scale of the kind in his head, so as to enable him to form some idea of the date of the objects he uncovers; but this, so far as we know, is the first time that any attempt has been made to bring it before the public. As to the justification of the different dates suggested, we are almost entirely at Prof. Petrie's mercy, for he gives hardly any argument in their favour, and perhaps in such matters there is little to depend on but the antiquarian instinct of the explorer. Prof. Petrie has had unrivalled opportunities of late years of comparing such remains both *in situ* and in museums, and we should be inclined to place every confidence in his judgment so far as the personal equation is concerned. Whether pottery, in which both the revival of old and the copying of foreign forms are so easy and usual, is the best means of dating is another question, but in this, as in other matters, time will probably show the correctness or otherwise of his theories, and he at any rate deserves credit for his courage and patience in forming them.

The Tell el Amarna Period. By Carl Niebuhr. (Nutt.)—This is one of a series issued at an extremely low price, with the idea, apparently, of popularizing Oriental studies. Whether there is any demand for books of the kind remains to be seen, and we should think from the scientific point of view there was more need of a dispassionate examination of the different theories that gather round such subjects than of a few utterances which from their very brevity must necessarily be dogmatic in tone. In the present instance Dr. Niebuhr gives a sufficient account of the famous cuneiform tablets passing between the heretic King Amenophis IV. and his vassals and allies in Western Asia that go by the name of the Tell el Amarna letters, and manages to weld the tale unfolded by them into a consistent narrative. As might be expected, he identifies the Habiri so frequently referred to therein with the Hebrews, who, he opines, were "already to be found in the 'Promised Land,' but had not yet firmly

established themselves there." This is not everybody's opinion, and exemplifies the difficulty mentioned above. Otherwise the little book is well written and well translated.

Assyrian and Babylonian Letters. By Robert Francis Harper. Part V. (Luzac.)—One of the greatest difficulties of the beginner in Assyriology is the want of accurate copies of texts on which to work. It can only be compared to the pain which a sixth-form boy would experience if his well-printed Homer were suddenly replaced by a much ligatured codex. Mr. Harper has done his best to remedy this by the publication of this series, in which will be eventually included all the collection known as K in the British Museum, which was recovered by Layard from the great palace at Kouyunjik. The present instalment, consisting of letters from scribes in the service of the royal chancery of Assyria, seems to be most carefully copied, although it is, of course, impossible to pronounce judiciously on this without comparing each letter separately with the original. The number of quotations from Mr. Harper's book that are constantly made by distinguished Assyriologists is, however, sufficient proof of its substantial accuracy, and we shall look forward with some impatience to the volumes in which the author promises to give us his commentary and notes. America is certainly coming to the front in Assyriology as in many other things, and these volumes appear to be published at the expense of the University of Chicago.

A Concise Dictionary of the Assyrian Language. By W. Muss-Arnolt. Part 10. (Williams & Norgate.)—This dictionary, which it may be hoped will be completed in time to satisfy what advertisers call "a felt want," seems to be going on steadily if somewhat slowly. The present instalment, containing the part *Migmu*—*Nabataa*, shows no falling-off in point of care, and some of the words are interesting on their own account. Thus under the word "Nabû" we have what is almost an article on the god Nebo, whom Dr. Muss-Arnolt, following Jastrow, declares to have been originally a water god. He does not agree with the identification of Nebo with Nusku, the god of fire, a theory advanced on different grounds by Lenormant, Hommel, and Jensen; and among the epithets here given attributed to Nebo are some very singular ones; e.g., *rikis katama*—he that holds together the world. Although one of the ideograms used for Nebo is AN-PA, Dr. Muss-Arnolt will have none of Dr. Hommel's contention that this name is connected with the Egyptian Anubis (Anpo). Here he is no doubt right, for Nebo's name seems to refer to the possession of the writing stylus as patron god of the scribes, an office which in Egypt belonged more properly to Thoth. It is astonishing, too, how many words relating to magic begin with *mas* (*mas-mas* will do as an instance). As our own word is derived from the Magi, a caste or tribe who were probably settled in Babylonia before the advent of the Persians, the resemblance may be due to more than mere chance.

A History of Babylonia and Assyria. By Robert William Rogers. 2 vols. (Luzac.)—It is with real pleasure that we welcome the second edition of this valuable book. In it are contained not only a readable history of the two countries named, but an excellent description of their physical characteristics and a careful summary of the history of cuneiform decipherment. Prof. Rogers is both painstaking and cautious in the collection of his facts, and does not scruple to give only a provisional adhesion to the date of Sargon of Accad, which is rapidly coming to be a kind of shibboleth dividing the more sceptical from the more credulous schools of Assyriologists. On the other hand, he insists that, in spite of Mr. King, the tablets deciphered by Mr.

Pinches and Father Scheil do contain "a real reference to the Chedorlaomer of Gen. xiv.," and he thinks that Sungir (Girsu), capital of Shurpura, became afterwards Sumer or South Babylonia, which he equates with the Shinar of the Old Testament. In neither of these points will his views meet with universal acceptance, but, setting aside such small matters, we find in his book a veracious picture of these early empires; and he shows keen historical insight when he exhibits the Assyrian state, great as it was, as in fact a robber empire, which could only maintain its standing army by raids upon its wealthier neighbours. This it is which explains the venomous hate with which it was always regarded by its tributaries, and the universal rejoicing amidst which it was suddenly blotted out by the Medes. The Chaldean empire under Nebuchadnezzar showed some promise of better things, but came too late into the field, and it is evident that no progress could be made with civilization until these Semitic states had passed under Aryan rule. The book is exceedingly well brought up to date, the last volume of Canon Cheyne's 'Encyclopedia Biblica' being laid under contribution; but we notice with some surprise that among the documents on the Sumerian question Mr. Pinches's article 'Sumerian or Cryptography?' in last year's *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, is not mentioned. We also notice a few misprints and, of course, Americanisms.

ENGLISH PHILOLOGY.

The Place-names of Cambridgeshire. By Walter W. Skeat. (Cambridge Antiquarian Society; London, Bell.)—Prof. Skeat confesses that in his investigation of the local etymology of Cambridgeshire he has laboured under the disadvantage of not having made any systematic study of English place-names generally. We think there can be no doubt that in some details his work has suffered from his lack of familiarity with the analogies of local nomenclature; but, on the other hand, very few of the writers who have undertaken the interpretation of place-names have been so well qualified as he is in respect of Anglo-Saxon scholarship and knowledge of the principles of etymological research. He has diligently collected the early documentary spellings of the names which he discusses, and he is fully aware of the necessity of studying the special orthographical system of each of his documents before using its forms as evidence for etymological conclusions. In most instances we are able to accept his interpretations, but there are a few of them which appear to need reconsideration. The suggestion that Caxton (in Domesday Book *Caustone*) is from a personal name Cah, having two parallel forms *Cages* and *Cahes* in the genitive, is open to many objections, one of them being that phonetic chronology is inconsistent with the interpretation of the Domesday *Caustone* as equivalent to an Old English *Cagestān*. The meaning of *drag* in Drayton (Old English *Drægtūn*) seems hopelessly obscure; the only recorded sense of the word, "drag-net," is not admissible, and Prof. Skeat's conjectural interpretation "a place of shelter, a retreat," is unsupported by etymology, and is not in accordance with the analogies of meaning in place-names. In Abington (Domesday *Abintone*) the -ing is presumably original, and not (as it is in the Berkshire Abingdon) a corruption of -an. The familiar name Caldecot probably does not mean a cottage in a cold situation, but is synonymous with Cold Harbour. It does not seem safe to assume that in the Domesday forms *Oredunelle*, *Orduelle* (Orwell), "the d is a Norman insertion, and may be neglected." The suffix -hale is correctly identified with the dative of the Old English

health; but it should have been mentioned that the word is the ancestor of the modern *haugh*; and the suggested connexion with *helan*, to hide, is surely untenable. In Shepreth and Meldreth Prof. Skeat finds the Old English *wreð* (wreath), to which he assigns the unauthorized sense of "a fence of twisted or wreathed hurdles." But in the case of Shepreth the Domesday form *Escepride* seems to point to the Old English *rīde*, a stream. Prof. Skeat objects that an Old English *i* is never represented in Middle English by *e*; but this does not apply to the unstressed second element of a compound. His further objection, that the *ð* of *rīde* has disappeared in the names Shottery and Childrey, admits of the reply that phonetic laws differ according to locality; besides, Prof. Skeat himself quotes the documentary form *Scepereie*, which he regards as a Norman corruption. As Meldreth and Melbourne (*Meldeburna*) are on the same stream, there is a possibility that *Melde* may here be a river-name, not, as Prof. Skeat thinks, a personal name. In dealing with the group of names ending in *-ey*, perhaps it would have been well to entertain the possibility that some of them may contain the word *hege* (hedge), which certainly does occur in Old English place-names. As the ethnic name *Engle* is unknown in the singular, we do not think that Anglesey can be "the isle of the Angle, with reference to an individual." Perhaps both here and in the Northern Anglezark the first element is a personal name. The interpretation of Cheveley as "chaff-lea" is unsatisfactory both with regard to sense and sound. In the absence of documentary evidence, it seems hazardous to assert that the curious name Guyhirn means "Guy's corner." Prof. Skeat thinks that the village-name Tydd is the Old English personal name Tidi, used without any local affix; but place-names so formed are at any rate rare, and in this instance the explanation is rendered still more unlikely by the fact that there is another Tydd in Lincolnshire. We offer these criticisms in the hope of contributing to the elucidation of a difficult subject, certainly not with any intention of depreciating the merit of Prof. Skeat's very useful and interesting little work.

Prof. Morgan Callaway, of the University of Texas, whose treatise on 'The Absolute Participle in Anglo-Saxon' is well known to scholars, sends us a similar, but much longer work on *The Appositive Participle in Anglo-Saxon*, an "off-print" from the *Publications of the Modern Language Association of America*. It makes a pamphlet of more than 200 octavo pages, and is a model of painstaking and methodical research. Prof. Callaway employs the term "appositive participle" in its widest sense, including under it those uses in which the participle is equivalent to an adjectival clause, as well as those in which it is equivalent to an adverbial clause. As these two kinds of use are too closely connected to admit of being profitably studied apart from each other, the wider application of the name is at least the more convenient in practice. Prof. Callaway has worked carefully through all the published Old English literature, with the exception of a few works to which he has not had access, and cites minutely classified examples of the use of the appositive participle in each work, together with figures showing the number of occurrences of each variety of construction. In the case of translations the original Latin of the passages has been studied, the instances in which the participle has simply been taken over by the translators being distinguished from those in which it is substituted for some other form of expression. Account is also taken of the number of instances in which an appositive participle in the Latin text is rendered differently in the Old English version. Prof. Callaway's general

conclusion is that while certain specified varieties of the use of the appositive participle are native English and perhaps common Germanic, the remainder are due to imitation of Latin; and he points out that it is largely from the skilful use of these exotic idioms that the style of Ælfric obtains the remarkable ease and flexibility by which it is distinguished from that of all other Old English writers. The proof-reading seems less careful than is usually the case in the publications of the Modern Language Association; several Greek quotations, in particular, are misprinted.

Die Syntax in den Werken Alfreds des Grossen. Von J. Ernst Wülfing. Zweiten Teiles zweite Hälfte. (Bonn, Hanstein.)—The first part of this work was published as long ago as 1894. The portion already issued contains just 1,200 pages, and another part is still to come. Probably the reader who has not seen the book will wonder how Dr. Wülfing has found it possible to treat at such enormous length the syntax of a single Old English writer. The marvel may be rendered comprehensible by the following outline of the method followed in the seventy-two pages devoted to the uses of the preposition *to* with a dative (the rarer uses of *to* governing other cases occupy six pages more). In the first place, the various notions expressed by the preposition in this construction are classified under ten principal heads, with subdivisions depending on the varieties of signification of the verbs or other parts of speech which the preposition may follow. Under each of these subdivisions the governing verbs, nouns, or adjectives are enumerated individually, each being illustrated by a number of examples given at full length, the endeavour being made to represent all the works of Alfred, where possible, in the quotations for each rule. The book, so far as it has gone, is rather a collection of materials for the study of Alfred's syntax than a syntactical treatise. We cannot help thinking that a good deal of the material might have been omitted without loss; but certainly much of it is valuable, and it is better in such work to err by excess than by defect. Dr. Wülfing cannot be accused of being unmethodical in his arrangement; on the contrary, he has gone to extravagant lengths in the elaboration of his scheme of classification. The simple prepositions are treated in the first chapter (*Kapitel*) of the first "Abteilung" of the eighth "Abschnitt" of the first "Hauptteil" of the book. This chapter is divided into portions denoted by Roman capitals; and the portion Q, which deals with *to*, is progressively subdivided into smaller and smaller portions, marked severally by Arabic numerals, small Roman letters, Greek letters, and Greek letters doubled. Fortunately indexes of the principal words are added. The book has undergone much severe and often just criticism, both with regard to method and details, in German philological periodicals; but there can be no doubt that it is indispensable to the thorough student of Old English grammar. In the concluding part, which is to treat of the syntax of the sentence, the author will, it may be hoped, find opportunity to exhibit the principles underlying the facts which he has hitherto presented in a somewhat mechanical and uninteresting form.

TALES OF ADVENTURE.

The Coward. By R. C. Jefferson. (Ward, Lock & Co.)—There is a certain flavour of "journalism" in some of Mr. Jefferson's sentences; but as his theme is the life and experiences of a young journalist, perhaps there is something appropriate in the style. Certainly he has provided us with a very readable story, and the autobiographer gives us a suggestive study of moral cowardice and want of principle. Among the characters the

actress Nellie, who loves while she despises this groundling of a hero, is the best drawn as well as the most sympathetic. A libel suit, a knock-out after the style of the National Sporting Club, and other up-to-date incidents add conviction to the narrative; and the group of journalists, their manners and doings, are lifelike and well described. Why Catesby should have "conveyed" Braxton's work *en bloc* instead of "collaborating" with him is not very clear. This seems to us the weakest point in the story.

John Topp, Pirate, by Weatherby Chesney (Methuen & Co.), is a rousing, pleasant yarn, quite of the old cock-and-bull order. Its author is clearly not hampered by the modern craving for verisimilitude, and perfectly without guile in all his methods. Should he permit you to ignore through a score of pages the fact that his story deals with Elizabethan days, then without fail he brings you up with a round turn upon the twenty-first page by "A truce to this banter, young sir!" or a hurried phrase from one of his characters which will include a familiar reference to "good Queen Bess." There are sixteen pages of the story printed twice and inserted in different parts of the volume. This may be Mr. Chesney's rollicking manner of lending emphasis to the matter of them, but it is more probably a printer's or binder's lapse; and in any case it is a matter of no great moment. This is not the kind of book which requires or inspires particular criticism. A little confusion is brought about by Mr. Chesney's haphazard manner of writing of his hero in the first and third person. But the pirates dealt with are so heroic that really it matters little if occasionally one is led to attribute John Topp's best remarks to his "sworn shipmate," or to the boatswain, who is so much more Stevensonian than Elizabethan, with his

Sail away,
Hack away,
Plunder! (Boom.)
Gather all the valuables you can.
Come back,
Nothing lack,
Thunder! (Boom.)
Scatter all the money like a man.

And, oddly enough, pieces of eight are but once mentioned in the whole of this lively story of the Spanish Main.

The Nana's Talisman. By Mark Ashton. (Hutchinson & Co.)—"The conditions were favourable. A strong attachment with affinity for foundation; gifts personal and mental for superstructure; controlled tempers and prosperous circumstances for the furnishing, and the conjugal menage was a well-arranged one." This is a favourable specimen of Mr. Ashton's English, which is not what it should be. The story is concerned with a jewelled dagger, once the property of Sivaji, and later of the Nana Sahib, which passes for a time into the possession of a young English girl. There are those who appreciate a romance in proportion to its improbability. To such 'The Nana's Talisman' may be safely recommended.

The Broad Road that Stretches. By Cecil Hartley. (Burleigh.)—Mr. Hartley is to be congratulated as much on his good fortune in meeting with adventures as on the charm and humour with which he describes them. Episodes gay and grave, natural and supernatural, succeed one another with rapidity, though gay ones, very properly in a holiday book, predominate. The story of the Cambridge professor, who, when on the point of capturing a rare moth, is himself captured in mistake for a burglar, is told delightfully. Gladly, too, would we quote at length, did space permit, the description of the encounter with the cyclist. Mr. Hartley has a pretty skill in epigram. We have only one quarrel with 'The Broad Road that Stretches': it should have stretched further. We hope the author

will before long give himself and his readers the pleasure of another expedition.

LAW-BOOKS.

A Century of Law Reform. (Macmillan & Co.)

—In the course of last year the Council of Legal Education resolved on having the changes in the law of England which had marked the closing century brought before the notice of the profession and the public in a series of twelve lectures, to be delivered by some of the professors holding office under the Council and by other well-known legal authorities. In the present volume these lectures are collected and published. After a general introductory lecture, the subject is dealt with in ten departments—in one of which, the law of real property, the changes have been sufficiently extensive to occupy two lectures. Dr. Odgers, besides contributing the introductory lecture, has dealt with two of the special subjects. Dr. Underhill has coped with real property law, while Sir H. Poland, Drs. Bate, Carter, and Napier, and Messrs. Birrell, Ruegg, and Lush have severally delivered the remaining seven lectures. In this way each topic has been dealt with by a lecturer specially versed in it, and the result is a very valuable compendium of legal changes, which even in the summary strike the reader as amounting to an enormous total. And even the total here brought under our view is not quite complete, for some important topics have escaped notice altogether. The introductory lecture could not, of course, be expected to include everything which does not fall under some one of the separate headings. It includes several such subjects—for example, the law of divorce, a subject which, on account of its simplicity, is likely in a review of this sort to be dismissed with a brevity disproportionate to its social importance. But on the changes in the law regarding bills of sale, copyrights, mortmain, patents and trade-marks—not to enter into minutæ, but still important changes—we get no information in this interesting volume. The names of the lecturers may justly be taken as guaranteeing the general accuracy of their statements; we do, indeed, notice that at p. 363 the Intestates' Estates Act of 1890 is spoken of as if it enlarged the widow's rights even where the deceased left children, a slip which the reader has the means of correcting by the other mention of the Act at p. 302. It does not appear who is responsible for the name given to this volume, or for the index, which is not a good piece of workmanship, as it seems to follow no consistent principle in what it includes and what it omits. Why the references in the text to 'Pickwick' and 'Little Dorrit,' as giving useful legal knowledge, are indexed, and the corresponding reference to 'David Copperfield' (p. 227) is not; why the name of Sir H. Maine, once mentioned in the text, appears in the index, and that of Sir A. Marten, mentioned three times (pp. 288, 316, and 318) in connexion with three several reforms, does not; and why, of two cases cited on p. 72, the first appears in the index and the second is omitted, are questions to which assuredly no satisfactory answer could be given. The lectures, we may say in conclusion, are not only instructive, but also frequently entertaining, and even the heaviest subject is often relieved with an apt jest or a happy quotation. As doubtless far the larger part of the changes here described have been improvements, the perusal of the volume has rather a cheerful tendency.

Some of the omissions which we have remarked in the above lectures have been forced upon our notice by a comparison of that volume with the *York Prize Essay for the year 1900, The History of the Legislation concerning Real and Personal Property in England during the Reign of Queen Victoria*, by J. E. R. De Villiers (Cambridge, University Press). This work

covers on a larger scale and in greater detail the same ground as the two lectures on real property in the other volume, and it treats of personal property in addition; and although, according to its title, it is limited to the legislation of the late Queen's reign, yet as it includes, by way of the history of the subject, the legislation immediately preceding, it practically covers the whole century. It is not confined to legislation actually effected, but describes also projects of reform which have proved abortive, and notices at some length the economical and other arguments which have been influential in support of or in opposition to the various changes. The work includes in small compass the result of elaborate and painstaking research among many bulky Parliamentary reports, in which the evils to be remedied and the schemes proposed for meeting them are set out in full.

Another learned *York Prize Essay* is the work of R. J. R. Goffin, on *The Testamentary Executor in England and Elsewhere* (Cambridge, University Press). After an examination of the Roman law as to the provisions for securing the due observance of a testator's directions—which leads to the conclusion that the origin of the executor, as we know him, is not to be found in that law—the author turns to the ancient German law, and finds the origin for which he is searching in the institution of the *Salmann*, or intermediary in a transfer of property, and in the application of the *Salmann* to the *Vergabung von Todes wegen*, or German substitute for a will. He subsequently traces the development of the institution of the executor in England, in France, and in Germany, and points out in conclusion how the history of this particular function brings out the salient points in the legal history of each of the three countries. The little monograph forms an interesting contribution to the study of comparative jurisprudence.

Ruling Cases. Edited by Robert Campbell, assisted by other Members of the Bar. With American Notes by Leonard A. Jones. (Stevens & Sons.)—Vol. xxiii. carries this series forward from 'Relief of the Able-bodied' to 'Sea.' The first title is, in fact, a supplement to the heading 'Poor,' and includes the *Merthyr-Tydfil* case, which came too late for inclusion in the volume which comprised that heading. The note to this case consists wholly of an exposition, from a judgment of Lord Brougham, of the Scotch law as to the relief of the able-bodied, and we must confess that this, however interesting to the student of social institutions, strikes us as somewhat out of place in a volume intended for the practical use of the English or American lawyer. The other titles here included are 'Repugnancy,' 'Revenue (Estate Duty),' 'Revenue (Succession Duty),' and 'Reversionary Property,' each illustrated by one case; 'Riot' and 'River (Riparian Proprietor),' each illustrated by two; and the large headings 'Sale of Goods' and 'Sea.' 'Sale of Goods' is divided into six sections, respectively headed (1) 'Contract, Statute of Frauds,' (2) 'Market Overt,' (3) 'Transfer of Property,' (4) 'Seller's Rights by Way of Security,' (5) 'Warranty, Essential and Collateral,' and (6) 'Action for Breach and Measure of Damages.' It is illustrated by thirty-one ruling cases here set out, besides many others which have appeared in previous volumes under 'Bill of Lading' and other headings. The English notes on this subject are mostly short, and sometimes consist only of references to the sections of the *Sale of Goods Act, 1893*. The selection of cases under this heading has, it would seem, been checked by comparison with Mr. Chalmers's work on the Act just mentioned, but, of course, an independent judgment has been exercised in the choice and the four or five ruling cases which appear here and are not cited by Mr. Chal-

mers are useful illustrations of legal principles. The law regarding the sea is illustrated by twenty-one cases under the several sections: (1) 'Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea,' (2) 'Seashore,' (3) 'Sea-Walls and Protective Works,' and (4) 'Wreck.' We presume that all the cases which are to appear under this heading are included in this volume; but there does not seem on the face of it to be any absolute certainty that this is so, and that there might not, in addition to the one ruling case here given under the section 'Wreck,' be others to follow in the next volume. It seems rather a mistake to leave any room for question on the point. The selection of cases is good. The notes, both English and American, are extremely brief. The whole volume satisfactorily continues the series, which is now well in view of the end.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and the Growth and Division of the British Empire, 1708-78, by Walford Davis Green, M.P., is the latest addition to G. P. Putnam's Sons' series of "Heroes of the Nations." This work is one of the best in that series. Mr. Green displayed his capacity for writing historical biography when in 1891 he won the Members' Prize at Cambridge for his essay on 'George Canning's Political Career.' He writes in the introduction to the present work that "there is no good biography of Lord Chatham," and he might have added that such a biography as he may deem final will probably never be written. A great writer can make most things interesting, but a good subject is essential to the biographer. It is almost impossible to imagine that any writer could produce a really attractive biography of the elder or the younger Pitt. Both were great statesmen, but neither was a lovable man. It is true that the younger Pitt is said to have once been caught at a game of romps with children, but there is no record of Chatham ever unbending. He was a great orator, and as consummate an actor in Parliament as Garrick was upon the stage. Both of the Pitts were idols of the crowd, yet the worship paid to the elder was for a time intense and true. At the beginning of his career as a statesman he was an object-lesson to his fellows in office, and a pattern of that purity in public life which is dear to the English people. Hence Macaulay was justified in regarding the stainlessness and splendour of his name as unique. Why his name is so splendid has been well set forth by Mr. Green. Now and then he makes a slip, as when he writes that writs of assistance are analogous to general warrants, the difference being that the writs were legal and the warrants devoid of legal sanction. Some of the passages quoted have a strangely modern look. Thus at the middle of the eighteenth century Pitt said "the fleet is our standing army," which as a phrase is as incorrect as the one spoken in our day to the effect that "the white face of the English soldier is the backbone of our Indian army"; yet Pitt's meaning is clear, and corresponds with the modern statement that the fleet is our first line of defence. There are two mistakes in proper names: "Sir George Saville" should be Savile, and "Lord George Germaine" should be Germain.

The Life of John Warner, Bishop of Rochester. By Edward Lee-Warner. (Mitchell & Hughes.)—In this work the author has attempted to compile a more detailed memoir of his collateral ancestor than his own article in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' The result is, however, very meagre, though it is embodied in a handsome volume. It is not Mr. Lee-Warner's fault that there does not exist the material from which to draw a living picture of the bishop, but it might be a reason for resting

content with the biography in the 'Dictionary.' It cannot be said that the dry bones here offered are arranged with much skill or deep historical insight. The account of Warner's supposed ancestry is, as the author is himself aware, mere guesswork. The suggestion of a direct descent from Peter Warner, rector of Windlesham from 1447 to 1466, not only is based on no evidence, but also seems to involve a slur on the priest's character. In stating that the bishop is "said to have been born in the parish of St. Clement Danes" Mr. Lee-Warner seems to have overlooked Fuller's claim to have been "so informed from his own mouth." That the Oxford Matriculation List describes Warner as of Surrey is no proof of his place of birth, for it can be shown that in that list the place of residence was occasionally wrongly given. Mr. Lee-Warner's dates are sometimes puzzling; for instance, we fail to see how, before April 30th, 1642, Warner can have "made up his mind promptly to resign the living" of St. Dionis Backchurch in consequence of a petition presented to Parliament in December of that year. Warner is now best known for his controversy with Jeremy Taylor, but his biographer has not much to say on this matter. The book contains reproductions of two portraits of Warner and other illustrations of less interest. Of one portrait at Walsingham Abbey Mr. Lee-Warner states that it is "said to be by Reilly (?), but no painter of that name can be traced." There can be little doubt that the painter meant is John Riley, and, in face of the dates, equally little that the ascription is imaginary. The appendix has some genealogical matter of family interest.

Farm Poultry, by George C. Watson, is the latest addition to Messrs. Macmillan's "Rural Science Series," and its author is the Professor of Agriculture in the Pennsylvania State College. Though written by an American for Americans, and dealing therefore with poultry-farming under conditions by no means always similar to those obtaining in England, this little book should none the less prove of real service to novices in the study of poultry here as well as across the Atlantic. Poultry rearing is a subject which has attracted the amateur, and the amateur everywhere is given to vehemence in his tastes and opinions, and in his expression of the same. During the last few years the Orpington breeds of fowls—buff, black, and silver—have won much favour in England. Mr. Watson does not mention them. One may imagine the contemptuous and indignant sniffs, then, with which some English readers of the amateur class will scan his pages. But those pages are packed full of what Mr. Watson's countrymen call "horse sense," and even the most superior amateur approaching 'Farm Poultry' in the proper spirit should benefit by some of its hints. And lest the man of towns should hurriedly assume that the subject is unworthy of a literature of its own, and scoff, let him consider the following facts, elicited by the author of 'Farm Poultry' by the aid of the United States Census Report for 1890:—

"The poultry and poultry produce of farms only in the United States reached in the year named the value of 241,418,660 dollars, which is considerably more than the total value of the coal, iron, and mineral oil produced in the United States for the same period. As these estimates [Mr. Watson approaches the above result by way of a detailed tabulation of statistics] apply only to the products of farms, and do not include the poultry of cities and villages, it will be seen that the total value of the whole product of the country must far exceed the moderate estimates given above."

Obviously, then, it is the birds which eluck the most that produce the largest revenue.

The Mill on the Floss has appeared in the new "Library Edition" of George Eliot (Blackwood).

The frontispiece, exhibiting Maggie in a boat, is a pleasing piece of work.

MR. EGERTON CASTLE'S romance *The Light of Scarthey* is now transferred to Messrs. Macmillan & Co., who send us a copy fortified by an interesting introduction of some length from the pen of the author.

GASC'S *Concise French Dictionary* (Bell & Sons), an abridged form of the well-known work reissued in 1897, should be widely appreciated. The book would, however, be still more useful if the two parts—French-English and English-French—were to be had separately.

AMONG a number of sixpenny books now available we may notice *Vice Versa* (Newnes), *Rab and his Friends*, and *The Last Touches*, by Mrs. W. K. Clifford (Black), and *Neighbours on the Green* (Macmillan) as all good reading.

We have on our table *The Handbook of Jamaica for 1901*, by T. L. Roxburgh and J. C. Ford (Stanford),—*The Working Principles of Rhetoric*, by J. F. Genung (Arnold),—*Arithmetic*, by R. Hargreaves (Oxford, Clarendon Press),—*Practical Coal-mining*, by G. L. Kerr (Griffin & Co.),—*Liberty Documents: a Working Book in Constitutional History*, by Mabel Hill and A. B. Hart (Longmans),—*The Distribution of Rainfall over the Land*, by A. J. Herbertson (Murray),—*Ivanhoe*, by Sir W. Scott, edited by W. M. Mackenzie (Black),—*Small Gardens*, by Violet Biddle (Pearson),—*On the Results of a Deep-Sea Sounding Expedition in the North Atlantic during the Summer of 1899*, by R. E. Peake (Murray),—*For all Time*, by C. R. Fenn (Digby & Long),—*Joessa*, by I. Jonsson (Tennysen Neely),—*The Flywheel*, by the Rev. Peter Anton (Gardner),—*Jesse*, by G. Marlowe (Digby & Long),—*The Time of Transition; or, the Hope of Humanity*, by F. A. Hyndman (Sonnenschein),—*The Divine Plan of the Church*, by the Rev. John MacLaughlin (Burns & Oates),—*Pictures of Church History*, by C. Tylor and G. Hargrave (Partridge),—*Parochial Sermons*, by the late S. J. Stone (Skeffington),—*Confession and Absolution*, by Richard Hooker, edited with Introduction and Notes by the Rev. John Harding (C. Murray),—*A Saint of the Oratory: the Life of Blessed Antony Grassi*, by Lady Amabel Kerr (Burns & Oates),—*Flandre*, by Léon Boequet (Paris, Girard),—and *Lettres écrites d'Égypte*, by E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (Paris, Hachette). Among New Editions we have *Ad Astra*, by C. W. Wynne (Grant Richards),—*Ballads of the War*, by H. D. Rawnsley (Dent),—*Notes on the Margins*, by C. Harrison (Wellby),—*Dodo*, by E. F. Benson (Methuen),—*Talks with Mr. Gladstone*, by the Hon. Lionel A. Tollemache (Arnold),—and *The Elements of Welsh Grammar*, by S. J. Evans (Roberts).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Brown (R. M.), *The Bible in Lesson and Story*, cr. 8vo, 5/
Holden (H. W.), *Justification by Faith, and other Sacred
Trusts in Harmony and Correlation*, cr. 8vo, 2/6
St. Paul, *Letters of, to Seven Churches and Three Friends*,
translated by A. S. Way, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.

Law.

Hall (W. S.), *A Manual of the Japanese Laws and Rules
relating to Patents, Trade Marks, &c.*, 8vo, 2/ net.
Kelke (W. H. H.), *An Epitome of Rules for Interpretation
of Deeds*, cr. 8vo, 6/

Poetry and the Drama.

Marshall (W.), *Herbert*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.

History and Biography.

Bigelow (P.), *The Children of the Nations*, 8vo, 10/ net.
Clough's *Certificate History of Europe, 1814-48*, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Dodge (W. P.), *From Squire to Prince*, 8vo, 10/6
May (E. S.), *A Retrospect on the South African War*, 5/
Villari (P.), *The Two First Centuries of Florentine History*,
translated by L. Villari, 8vo, 7/6

Science.

Brown (W. N.), *Workshop Wrinkles for Decorators, Painters,
Paperhangers, and Others*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.
Fleming (J. A.), *A Handbook for the Electrical Laboratory
and Testing-Room*, Vol. 1, 8vo, 12/6
Hill (H.), *A South African Arithmetic*, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Leffmann (H.) and Beam (W.), *Select Method in Food
Analysis*, 8vo, 11/ net.

Scheele (C. W.), *Chemical Essays*, translated with Additions
8vo, 5/ net.
Step (E.), *Shell Life*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Syers (H. W.), *The Theory and Practice of Medicine*, Vol. I,
roy. 8vo, 15/ net.

General Literature.

Barr (A. E.), *Souls of Passage*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Becke (L.), *By Rock and Pool, On Austral Shore, and other
Stories*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Cambridge (Ada), *The Devastators*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Carmichael (M.), *The Major-General*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Howland (G. L.), *Entrées*, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.
Machray (R.), *Sir Hector*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Marah (R.), *The Joss*, cr. 8vo, 6/
May (E.), *Pansies*, 12mo, 3/6 net.
Merejkowski (D.), *Christ and Anti-Christ: I. The Death of
the Gods*, translated by H. Trench, cr. 8vo, 6/
Phillipps (E.), *The Striking Hours*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Reid (W. A.), *Cash is King*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Setoun (G.), *The Skipper of Barnacraig*, cr. 8vo, 6/

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Harnack (A.), *Vorstudie zu e. Geschichte der Verbreitung
des Christenthums in den ersten drei Jahrhunderten*,
2m.
Schell (H.), *Apologie des Christentums*: Vol. 1, Religion
u. Offenbarung, 6m. 40.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Willers (H.), *Die römischen Bronzeelmer v. Hemmoor*, 15m.
Philosophy.
Esenberger (J. N.), *Die Philosophie des Petrus Lombardus
u. ihre Stellung im 12 Jahrh.*, 4m. 75.

Geography and Travel.

Courant (M.), *En Chine*, 3fr. 50.

Philology.

Chatelain (A.), *Uncialis Scriptura Codicum Latinorum
Novis Exemplis Illustrata*, 48m.

General Literature.

Annuaire de la Presse Française, 1901, 17fr.

ST. GILBERT OF SEMPRINGHAM.

A FRIEND suggests that a Leicestershire custom in the naming of carthorses may point to some survival of the memory of this founder of an English monastic order.

Dr. Sebastian Evans, in his edition for the English Dialect Society of his father's 'Leicestershire Words, Phrases, and Proverbs,' has the following remark under the heading 'Horse-language':—

"The names of horses are for the most part traditional. I suppose there is hardly a farm which does not number a 'Captain,' a 'Gilbert,' a 'Dobbin,' or a 'Duke' among its horses."

In the interesting notice of Miss Graham's book in the *Athenæum* of August 10th St. Gilbert is not only said to have given minute instructions as to the careful treatment of domestic animals, but he also is said to have ordained that the horses (apparently to check any movement of vanity in the stables) should have their manes and tails closely cropped. It may therefore have seemed natural in the early days of the order to call a horse thus severely trimmed a "Gilbert"; and the name may afterwards have passed into ordinary farmyard use.

Sempringham is in Lincolnshire, and I only know the horse-name Gilbert in Leicestershire; but the counties touch in one part, and it would be interesting to know whether the name is also found in Lincolnshire.

E. HUBBARD.

'STANZAS TO THE PO.'

Edgbarrow, Crowthorne, Berks.

In the fourth volume of Mr. Murray's edition of the 'Poetry' of Byron, edited by Mr. Ernest Hartley Coleridge, will be found the so-called 'Stanzas to the Po' which Lord Byron sent to Mr. Kinnaird in May, 1820, with strict injunctions that they were not to be published. In a letter to Murray (May 8th, 1820) Byron uses the following words: "They are mere verses of society, written upon private feelings and passions." That they were not intended in their present form for publication is clear. Doubtless the Contessa Guiccioli, who believed them to have been composed in her honour, gave a copy to Medwin, who was the first to publish them when, in 1824, he "fluttered the dovescots" by a work known as 'Conversations of Lord Byron.' Medwin, whose version differs in several particulars

from that given in Murray's collected edition of 'Byron's Works,' states that the poem was written at Venice shortly prior to Byron's departure from that city (presumably in June, 1819) to join Contessa Guiccioli at Ravenna. In previous editions issued by Mr. Murray April, 1819, was the date given; but, as Mr. Coleridge points out, this is impossible, because Byron spent the whole of April and May, 1819, at Venice, and did not start on his journey until June 2nd in that year. Now I think we may, in view of the mystery surrounding the whole matter, regard this question of dates as of minor importance. The stanzas have been altered at different times, and by their present form are certainly not improved. That they were addressed exclusively to Contessa Guiccioli in June, 1819, is, to say the least of it, highly improbable. If we take the first and the sixth stanzas, as given by Medwin, whose version has a prior claim to attention, it will be seen that the lady who occupied Byron's thoughts at that time was not the Guiccioli:—

River that rollst by the ancient walls
Where dwells the lady of my love, when she
Walks by thy brink, and there perchance recalls
A faint and fleeting memory of me:

The current I behold will sweep beneath
Her native walls, and murmur at her feet;
Her eyes will look on thee, when she shall breathe
The twilight air, unharmed by summer's heat.

It must be remembered that Contessa Guiccioli at that time resided at Ravenna, far indeed from the brink of the river Po; nor could she have been supposed to walk at all, as she was desperately ill, and Byron knew it. They were in constant communication, and had only been six weeks parted. Under these circumstances, how could the poet suppose that his lady love might "perchance recall a faint and fleeting memory" of him? or that the river Po would, even with its overboiling bosom, "sweep beneath her native walls"? When we examine the ninth stanza our perplexity increases:—

The wave that bears my tears returns no more:
Will she return by whom that wave shall sweep?
Both tread thy banks, both wander on thy shore;
I near thy source, she by the dark blue deep.

This stanza cannot by any stretch of imagination be made to apply to the Guiccioli. Byron knew very well that his lady love would not return unless he fetched her, and that the "dark blue deep" lay quite two miles from her "native walls."

These incongruities have been pointed out by Mr. Coleridge, who good-humouredly states that "there has been some misunderstanding with regard to this poem." Mr. Coleridge is quite right; the poem in its present form is not understandable. But if we dismiss the assumption (never authorized by any expression of Byron) that the stanzas referred to the river Po and to the Guiccioli, other conjectures are possible; and I submit that the poem in question has more affinity with Mrs. Chaworth Musters than with any other woman. Some portions may have been composed prior to 1805, but the river which the poet in 1819 at Venice beheld in his mental vision was not the Po, but our English river Trent, which rolls by the ancient walls of Colwick Hall, where Mary Chaworth, unhappy and in solitude, then resided.

In support of this theory we need not go much further than Byron's poem 'The Duel,' which was composed on December 29th, 1818, and now for the first time given to the world. This poem proves that Byron's thoughts in the early part of 1819 were occupied with one to whom he could truly say:—

I loved thee—I will not say how,
Since things like these are best forgot:
Perhaps thou may'st imagine now
Who loved thee, and who loved thee not.

How many things! I loved thee—thou
Loved'st me not: another was
The idol of thy virgin vow,
And I was, what I am, alas!

And what he is, and what thou art,
And what we were, is like the rest:
We must endure it as a test,
And old ordeal of the heart.

Venice, Dec. 29th, 1818.

In all probability the stanzas published by Medwin were, so to speak, a composite poem suggested by Byron's *liaison* with the Guiccioli and his recollections of an honest boyish love. The first four stanzas are addressed to the river Trent, and the "lady of my love" is Mary Chaworth, who might "perchance recall a faint and fleeting memory" of the boy whose suit she spurned. Stanza v. refers to the Guiccioli as the one I should not love. In stanza vi. "The current I behold" is once more the river Trent of happy memories, pictured in his imagination. In stanza vii. "She will look on thee; I have look'd on thee," points clearly to the fact that Byron spoke of some well-remembered river which was not actually beneath his gaze at the time,

and from that moment ne'er
Thy waters could I dream of, name, or see
Without the inseparable sigh for her.

How would it be possible for the poet to speak thus of the river Po, which he then saw for the first time in his life, and which was in no way associated with the one I should not love? Unquestionably the river he speaks of is the Trent, which was ever associated in his mind with a lost love:—

Her bright eyes will be imaged in thy stream;
Yes, they will meet the wave I gaze on now:
Mine cannot witness, even in a dream,
That happy wave repass me in its flow.

The ninth stanza may possibly have been composed in 1804, after Byron had parted from Mary Chaworth, and the "dark blue deep" may refer to some seaside place to which his lady love—lost to him for ever—had gone "to suffer a sea change." Stanzas x., xi., xii., and xiii. were probably written in 1819, and the line,

A stranger loves a lady of the land,

unquestionably refers to Teresa Guiccioli.

I have now, I think, said enough to show that these verses are capable of a far wider interpretation than has hitherto been given to them. I hope that my suggestions will appeal to those students of Byron who are well aware that, not having sanctioned the publication of the so-called 'Stanzas to the Po,' the poet cannot be held responsible either for their title, or for any interpretation which may have been placed upon them by Medwin or the Guiccioli.

RICHARD EDGECUMBE.

THE PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE & Co.'s list of announcements includes: The Works of Shakespeare, in 20 vols., with title-page and end-papers by L. F. Day, and a coloured illustration to each play,—Boswell's Life of Johnson, in 6 vols., illustrated with 100 portraits selected by E. Radford,—The Novels of George Meredith, in 15 vols., a new pocket edition,—Dante and Giovanni del Virgilio, including a critical text of Dante's 'Eclogæ Latine,' and of the Poetic Remains of Giovanni del Virgilio, by Philip H. Wicksteed and E. G. Gardner,—The Life of Pasteur, by R. Vallery-Radot, translated by Mrs. R. L. Devonshire, 2 vols.,—The Prevention of Disease, by Dr. Bing, Vienna; Dr. Einhorn, New York; Dr. Fischl, Prague; Dr. Flatau, Berlin; Dr. Goldschmidt, Reichenhall; Dr. Greve, Magdeburg; Dr. Hoffa, Würzburg, and many other experts, translated from the German,—Burma under British Rule, by J. Nisbet, 2 vols.,—Asia and Europe, by Meredith Townsend,—A Volume of Sermons, by T. E. Brown,—The Man that Knew Better, by Tom Gallon,—Travels round our Village, a Berkshire Book, by E. G. Haydon,—Pictures of War, by J. Stuart,—With the Flag at Sea, by W. Wood,—A Ribbon of Iron, by Annette M. B. Meakin,—Time Table of Modern History, A.D. 400-1870, compiled and arranged by M. Morison,—Continuation of the Stall-Plates

of the Knights of the Order of the Garter, 1348-1485, edited by W. H. St. John Hope,—Five Stuart Princesses, by R. S. Rait. In Fiction: New Canterbury Tales, by Maurice Hewlett,—Sir Hector, by R. Machray,—Cardigan, by R. W. Chambers,—Love like a Gipsy, by B. Capes,—Stephen Calinari, by J. Sturgis,—The Skipper of Barneraig, by G. Setoun,—The Westerners, by Stewart E. White,—The Death of the Gods, by D. Merejkowski, translated by Herbert Trench,—and When the Land was Young, by L. McLaws. Completion of the Works of Tobias Smollett, in 12 vols.,—and a New Book on Mothers and Children, by Mrs. A. Ballin.

Messrs. Sonnenschein announce in History and Biography: The Moors, Vol. III., by Budgett Meakin,—The Empress Elizabeth of Austria, by C. Tschudi, translated by E. M. Cope,—Chivalry, by F. W. Cornish,—A Social History of the Victorian Era, by H. Powell,—Harlyn Bay and the Discovery of its Prehistoric Remains, by the Rev. R. A. Bullen,—Campaigns of the Derbyshire Regiment: Vol. III., Egypt, 1882, by Major E. A. G. Gosset,—and new editions of Grammont's Memoirs and Court Life under the Plantagenets, by Hubert Hall. In Philosophy and Theology: History of Utilitarianism, by Prof. Albee,—Aristotle's Psychology, translated and edited by Prof. W. Hammond,—Hegel's Phenomenology of the Spirit, translated by J. B. Baillie,—Heinze's History of Contemporary Philosophy, translated by Prof. W. Hammond,—Wundt's Physiological Psychology, translated by Prof. E. B. Titchener,—The Ethical Philosophy of Sidgwick, by F. H. Hayward,—Comenius's Labyrinth of the World and Paradise of the Heart, edited by Count Lutzow,—Schopenhauer's Essay on Morality, translated by A. B. Bullock,—Paganism in the Christian Church, by Rev. W. J. Wilkins,—Alternative Hymn Tunes, edited by Rev. C. W. A. Brooke. In Science and Technology: The Student's Text-Book of Zoology, by A. Sedgwick, Vol. II.,—Psychology: Normal and Morbid, by C. A. Mercier,—and new editions of Hertwig's Elements of Embryology, Walters's Sanatoria for Consumptives, Lahmann's Natural Hygiene, and Harting's Our Summer Migrants. In Belles-lettres, &c.: The Victorian Anthology, by Sir M. E. Grant Duff,—The Art of Life, by R. de M. la Clavière, translated by G. H. Ely,—A Descriptive Guide to the Best English Fiction, by E. A. Baker,—What Great Men have said about Great Men: a Dictionary of Quotations, by W. Wale,—Poems by R. Mallett,—Dyce's Glossary to Shakespeare, edited by H. Littledale,—Cookery Books, by Col. Kenney-Herbert. In Economics and Education: Selections from Fourier, translated by Prof. J. Franklin,—A Coming Revolution, by Capt. Petaval,—Poverty and Un-British Rule in India, by D. Naoroji,—England's Ideal, by E. Carpenter,—Schumann and Voigt's History of Education, translated by S. Levinstein,—Brugmann's Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages, translated and edited by Prof. Chase,—Schools at Home and Abroad, by R. E. Hughes,—A Parallel of Greek and Latin Syntax, by C. H. Russell,—Seneca, Poems and Tragedies, text, translation, and notes by W. Bradshaw,—Standard Plays for Girls' Schools, by E. Fogarty,—and second editions of an Introduction to Herbart's Science and Practice of Education, by H. M. and E. Felkin, and a translation of Herbart's Letters and Lectures on Education, by the same.

Messrs. S. W. Partridge & Co. are publishing the following: A Lion of Wessex, by Tom Bevan,—The Awakening of Helena Thorpe, by E. R. Esler,—Ice-Bound, by E. Roper,—On Winding Waters, by W. M. Graydon,—Under the Sirdar's Flag, by W. Johnston,—Castleton's "Prep.," by C. Murray,—Our

Rulers: from William the Conqueror to Edward VII., by J. Alexander.—Aveline's Inheritance, Bernard or Ben, and Aunt Armstrong's Money, by Jennie Chappell.—Norman's Nugget, by J. M. Oxley.—The Wonder-Seekers, by H. J. Barker.—A Late Repentance, by H. B. Mackenzie.—Little Soldiers, by K. L. Mackley.—Will, by L. Phillips.—A Red Brick Cottage, by Lady Hope.—A Noble Champion, by D. Hobbs.—The Golden Doors and "Our Phyllis," by M. S. Haycraft.—Heroes All! edited by C. D. Michael.—Surgeons and their Wonderful Discoveries, by F. M. Holmes.—Shepherds and Sheep, by E. Stuart-Langford.—Studies of the Man Paul, by R. E. Speer.—All Play and No Work, by H. Avery.—Paul the Courageous, by Mabel Quiller-Couch.—Uncle Zeph and his Yarns, by W. J. Forster.—Key-Notes to the Happy Life, by Mrs. Charlotte Skinner.—Won from the Sea, by E. C. Phillips.—John Blessington's Enemy, by E. Harcourt Burrage.—What is Christian Science? by P. C. Wolcott.—Pussies and Puppies, by Louis Wain.—Benjamin's New Boy, by Jesse Page.—Cherry Tree Place, by Lizzie A. Hooper, and a number of other books for the young.—The Smoking Craze, by the Rev. F. Ballard,—in "The New Century Leaders" series: Lord Milner, by W. B. Luke; The Marquess of Salisbury, by F. Aitken; and Alexander MacLaren, D.D., by J. S. Carlile.

'SPIRITUS GUIDONIS.'

Prince's Park, Liverpool.

I WAS examining lately in the Bodleian two small slips of paper which have formed portions of leaves of an early printed edition of the 'Spiritus Guidonis.' The original book was a quarto, and was evidently printed by Pynson about 1492. I give below all that remains of the text, and I should be extremely obliged if any of your readers can refer me to any manuscript or printed version that exactly agrees with it.

Frag. 1, recto.

Alle peine is good fro godis dome dreuen
And it is not euil to whome it is zeuen
But peine is yeuen to a man
.....of sinne right peine be wan

Frag. 1, verso.

...nede it were elles may thou not fynde
Of him for to say but thou were vnkinde
Certes said the prioure that is certaine

Frag. 2, recto.

But y the goste of guido him.....
I' my words ne i' my deds shal non' of iou me...
But y was hider sent for to speke with the
To tell the of my nede & thi' y' in purgatory be

Frag. 2, verso.

But peine y suffre intil time of day
That y haue made satisfaccion
Of my sinnes that y haue done
..... be shreuen.

E. GORDON DUFF.

"FASTNING."

Tardeo, Bombay, July 28th, 1901.

THE 'New English Dictionary' gives the obsolete noun "fasten," meaning "fasting" or "fast," which seems to have gone out of use in the thirteenth century; the last quotation in the 'Dictionary,' giving it in the form of "fastin," dates from 1300. There seems to have been, however, another form of it or a distinct word in use formerly, viz., "fastning," which the 'New English Dictionary' does not give. It may be the verbal substantive, formed from the verb "to fasten," which is noted here as one of the old forms of "to fast" in use in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries ('N.E.D.,' vol. iv. pp. 88-9). I have come across this word in the following passage in a book published in 1744:—

"And their Fastnings are as incredible. I saw a Woman of about thirty years of Age, who made a Vow of fasting three months to avert some impending Calamity threatened by Heaven that she pretended to foresee."—A New Account of the East Indies, by Capt. Alexander Hamilton (London, 1744), vol. i. p. 154.

It will be observed that Hamilton uses both "fasting" and "fastning"—the former as participle and the latter as verbal substantive.

It occurs to me that perhaps "fastning" may be considered a misprint for "fasting." I do not think so, for the book seems to be very accurately printed, and there are very few misprints in it. Even if it is a misprint the passage deserves to be pointed out, as for the verbal substantive "fasting" the 'New English Dictionary' gives no quotation for the eighteenth century, none between 1642 and 1840, in the sense of "abstinence from food." In the second sense, which is marked as obsolete, "a season of abstinence from food, a fast," the word is said to have gone out of use after the year 1656, the date of the last quotation of the 'Dictionary': "He bids the Jewes, even in their fastings, to use it." If my quotation turns out a misprint, it prolongs the life of this obsolete word, or rather the word "fasting" in its obsolete sense, by nearly a century.

R. P. KARKARIA.

THE WORD "ASIONN" AS A GAELIC NAME FOR A DIADLEM.

Dublin, August 3rd, 1901.

IN O'Flaherty's 'Ogygia,' part i. p. 46, it is stated that the Irish kings and queens wore a crown, the old native name of which was *asionn*. The printed text goes on to tell us that after the lapse of time the crown came to be called *asionn* and *corbin* indifferently, and that the plural *asionna* was often applied to the relics of saints, such as croziers, bells, books, and such like, on which people were often sworn on oath. As further illustrations of the word, the text gives the well-known incident in the story of the 'Táin bo Cuailnge,' where Queen Medb or Maive—or Manda, as she is called in the Latin narrative—was marching with her army towards Ulster. She had nine special chariots for herself and her attendant chiefs: her own in the centre, with two abreast in front, two behind, and two on each side, right and left, lest the clods from the hoofs of the horses, or the foam-flakes from their mouths, or the dust raised by that mighty host should soil the golden *asionn* on the queen's head. The narrative also recalls a circumstance related in the 'Dinnsenchus,' how on a certain occasion, when Cahirmore, King of Ireland in the second century, held a feast, and while the company were half drunk, a thief slipped in and stole the queen's golden *asionn*. In this short dissertation of O'Flaherty's about the Irish diadem the singular *asionn* occurs four times and the plural *asionna* once; and in all the five cases the words are printed in the Irish character among the Roman type of the Latin text.

Harris, in his edition of 'Ware's Antiquities' (ii. 65, 66), repeats all the statements of the 'Ogygia' about *asionn* almost word for word. Charles O'Connor, of Belanagar ('Dissertations,' 44, 117), and O'Halloran in his 'History of Ireland' (i. 237)—both excellent Irish scholars—relying without inquiry on the authority of the 'Ogygia,' have given *asionn* as a name for a crown; and the final stage was reached when O'Brien and O'Reilly inserted it in their dictionaries as meaning a crown.

Now it is very remarkable that all this, from beginning to end, is a delusion, for the Irish crown was never called *asionn* till the publication of the 'Ogygia,' and so far as I know there is no such word at all in the Irish language. When we refer to the original Irish MSS., from which O'Flaherty took his statements, the word we find used for a diadem is *mind* or *minn*: *minn dir*, "golden crown." For instance, in the 'Book of Leinster' (p. 59, last line), where Maive's march is described (which O'Flaherty copied), the word is *mid*, a contraction for *mind*. And in the same volume, where the story of the thief stealing the queen's crown is related in two different

places (p. 159, a, 41, and p. 196, b, 28), it is written in the same form. As a matter of fact, O'Flaherty never wrote the word *asionn* at all, and the whole mischief was perpetrated by his printer. In the 'Ogygia' there is a remark in parenthesis that *asionn* is a word of one syllable ("unius syllabæ vocabulum"), which should have raised a suspicion in the minds of O'Flaherty's copyists that something was wrong, for *asionn* could not be a monosyllable. He was of course speaking of *minn* or *mind*, which is really a monosyllable.

The mistake occurred in a very simple way; and in order to run this error to earth, I tried, with the help of Mr. MacSweeney, of the Royal Irish Academy, to discover some of O'Flaherty's Gaelic penmanship; but the only passage we could be sure of is one, consisting of a few words, to which Mr. MacSweeney directed my attention, in Gilbert's 'Facsimiles' (part iv. 2, xcv.). This short passage was, however, quite sufficient for the purpose. O'Flaherty wrote, not *asionn*, but *Mionn*, the modern form of the old Irish *minn* or *mind*, which word *minn* is well known as a name for a diadem as well as for a relic, and is still used colloquially (in the plural *minna*) for an oath.

The Irish capital M consists of three upright strokes connected in the usual way, and is often written and printed in such a manner that the first two strokes form a perfect Irish capital A. O'Flaherty so wrote it (in *Mionn*), and in his running hand he connected the top of the third stroke with the top of the next letter i by a little tag—which tag was required for the i—so as to turn the third stroke into a good Irish s, just as one sometimes writes 51 so that it is hard to pronounce afterwards whether 51 or 57 was intended. The printer accordingly turned the learned writer's *Mionn* into *Asionn*, and this false spectre of a word has been haunting Irish literature ever since. Of course O'Flaherty did not see a proof, for such a glaring error could not have escaped his eye.

Dr. Reeves, in his splendid edition of Adamnan's 'Life of St. Columba' (pp. 250, 413), has shown that the name "Iona" for I-Columkille had its origin in a similar misreading. For Adamnan instead of the name I or Ia often uses the adjective form *Ioua* (*Ioua insula*, the "Iouan island"), in which the u of the MS. was easily mistaken for n. "Iona," however, is now too well established to be displaced, which I hope is not the case with the visionary word *asionn*.

P. W. JOYCE, LL.D.

A NOTE ON 'WYNNERE AND WASTOURE.'

IGNORING G. N.'s somewhat reckless generalities, I venture to submit a brief comment on his note published in the *Athenæum* of August 3rd. G. N. alleges that he has discovered the source of the plot of the poem in Geoffrey of Monmouth, but as he gives no clue to his discovery, it is not possible for me to judge of its value. I confess that I have "no inkling whatever" of the matter, and pending G. N.'s evidence, my judgment must remain in abeyance. I view his statement with considerable scepticism.

G. N.'s summary account of Scharshill, put forward in support of circa 1357-8 as the date of the poem, is all to be found on p. xiii of my introduction. On due consideration of all the evidence, I came to the conclusion that circa 1350 (i.e., before the Black Death) would perhaps prove the more correct date. Nor am I inclined to change my views on this point.

After referring to the Pope's excommunication of Scharshill (circa 1357-8), and the consequent conflict of legal and ecclesiastical authority, G. N. concludes his note with the remarkable statement that "it needs no telling how completely these episodes annotate Wynne's words in the poem:—

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That bene known and kydde for clerkes of the beste,
As gude als Arestotele or Austyn the wyse
That alle schent were those schalkes and Scharshull it wiste
That saide I prikkede with powere his pese to distourbe."

It is my melancholy duty to point out that G. N. has misread the poem in assigning these words to Wynnere; they are spoken by his antagonist Wastoure. In fact, Scharshill and the benchers are of course on the side of Wynnere, who leads the troops ranged under the banners of the Pope, the lawyers, and the mendicant orders! The right interpretation of these lines, in connexion with the episodes referred to, points to some date before 1357. Your correspondent has, I think, made a twofold blunder.

G. N. has advanced much theory and speculation. May I venture to ask him to put forward his views in a little less self-assertive fashion? He describes himself as a "lawyer-antiquary"; he will, I trust, pardon me if I beg him not to over-emphasize his forensic powers in dealing with a miscreant whose alleged guilt in editing (for the first time) an obscure and tattered MS. of the fourteenth century consists in dating it "circa 1350" instead of "circa 1357-8."

I. GOLLANCZ.

Literary Gossip.

MESSRS. LONGMAN & CO. have in the press 'The Recollections of Sir Edward Blount, 1815-1901,' jotted down and arranged by Mr. Stuart J. Reid, with portraits. Sir Edward's reminiscences open with the return of Lord Anglesey after the battle of Waterloo, and practically end with the death of Queen Victoria. He describes his life as a schoolboy at St. Mary's College, Oscott, as a Foreign Office clerk, and as an *attaché* in Rome and Paris in the reigns of George IV. and William IV., and his subsequent career as an English banker and a pioneer of railways in France. The book provides some vivid side-lights on the reign of Louis Philippe and the Revolution of 1848, the early days of the Second Empire, the Mexican war, and the siege of Paris. Some of the letters which Sir Edward dispatched from Paris by balloon to his wife are quoted. Many interesting details about political and social celebrities will be included.

THEY are also publishing 'Mary Rich (1625-78), Countess of Warwick: her Family and Friends,' by C. Fell Smith, which is based upon a large mass of autobiographical material hitherto unpublished. A younger daughter of Richard Boyle, the great Earl of Cork, the wife of the fourth Earl of Warwick was both romantic and Puritan—an interesting combination.

THE *Cornhill Magazine* for September opens with an unsigned English idyl in verse, 'Betwixt the Hay-time and the Corn,' which is followed by some criticisms on Conan Doyle's 'Great Boer War,' supplied by some of the Ceylon prisoners, to whom copies of the book had been forwarded. Sir William Lee-Warner contributes an article on 'The Indian Civil Service: Past and Present'; and the Hon. Mrs. Anstruther sums up the various family budgets that have appeared in the recent numbers under the title of 'That Tyrant Income.' George Paston discourses on N. P. Willis's 'The Pencil by the Way.' There are further instalments of the 'Londoner's Log-book' and the 'Tale of the Great Mutiny.' The

Rev. W. H. Hutton describes a 'Byway in the Cotswolds,' and Mr. C. Parkinson writes his experience on a 'Sailing Trip to St. Helena.' "Urbanus Sylvan" dates his 'Provincial Letter' from Bloomsbury. Bennet Copplestone has a story called 'A Vagabond's Wooing,' and Mr. Stanley Weyman continues 'Count Hannibal.'

Blackwood for September leads off with 'Pianists of the Past,' the musical reminiscences of the late Charles Salaman. Mr. Salaman published his first compositions in 1828, when George IV. was king, and his last in the present year, after King Edward VII. had ascended the throne, so that he had the unique record of having produced works in the reigns of four English sovereigns. In the same number Mr. Alexander Michie writes of 'China Revisited,' Mr. Stephen Gwynn describes a night 'With the Pilchard Fleet,' and Mr. Hamish Stuart throws some new and curious light on 'Cricket Records.' Among the other contents are a poem, 'Ælfred the King,' by Mrs. Ada Baker, and anonymous papers on 'The State of Ireland' and 'Skinner of Skinner's Horse'; besides the usual 'Musings without Method,' and a complete tale, 'The Rector's Story.'

MR. FISHER UNWIN has in preparation a book of travel in China by Mrs. Archibald Little, entitled 'In the Land of the Blue Gown.' The book will contain nearly 150 illustrations. Among other things considered are the priests, the temples and their services, the inside of a monastery, cheap missionaries and their doings, and life in a farmstead 1,500 miles inside China. Some account is given of little-known border tribes, and also of such things as butterflies, varieties of foliage, and the like. The anti-foreign riots and their causes will also have place in the volume.

Macmillan's Magazine for September contains an article entitled 'The Montenegrin Jubilee,' by W. Millar, which traces the progress made in one of the most interesting and least known of existing states during the past half century; 'Down the Danube in a Canoe' tells pleasantly the adventures of two Englishmen who began their journey at the source of the river in the Black Forest; Mr. G. A. Levett-Yeats continues his studies of 'The Land of the Poppy,' and in this instalment deals with the superstitions which so powerfully influence the inhabitants of India; Mr. B. N. Langdon-Davis discusses the system of government by party; Mr. W. J. Fletcher gives an account of the career of Admiral Benbow; and 'Our Title Deeds in South Africa' supports and amplifies Prof. Cappon's recent indictment of Dr. Theal as an untrustworthy exponent of South African history.

THE question of 'Old-Age Pensions' is discussed by Mr. Montefiore Brice in the September *Temple Bar*, and Mr. G. H. Powell deals with 'The Psychology of Croquet.' 'A New Aspect of Thackeray' points out the care with which he drew up the genealogical trees of his chief personages. 'Fox-hunting in the Highlands' contrasts curiously with the methods of the same sport in England, and 'The Sirkar' reveals some aspects of Indian thought with regard to the governing power. 'The Secret Orchard' is concluded, and the short stories (of which one, concerning love in a ladies'

school, is by Arabella Kenealy) vary in subject from a gipsy tragedy to the absurdities of an Irish amateur postmaster.

MRS. WHARTON will shortly follow her 'Crucial Instances' with a volume of stories dealing with eighteenth-century life in Italy.

MR. ROBERT E. DELL is to edit *The Connoisseur*, the new monthly magazine which will appear in September with a cover designed by Mr. Byam Shaw.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Andrew Stewart, LL.D., the founder of the Adam Smith Chair of Political Economy in Glasgow University. The idea of the chair was suggested to Mr. Stewart when, as a young man, he visited Kirkcaldy and inspected Adam Smith's house there. His vocation was that of an ironmaster, but he had a great regard for literature, and in connexion with the Royal Scottish Hospital in London regularly awarded prizes for proficiency in the singing of Scottish ballads.

THE agreement is now cancelled by which Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., was to write and Mr. Grant Richards was to publish a book on the Post Office. Mr. Heaton's MS. has grown under his hand into an exhaustive history far exceeding the limits of the volume originally designed.

THE series of articles on the war by "Linesman" which has appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* is to be published by Messrs. Blackwood in a volume early in October. The title selected for the book is 'The Struggle in Natal, and other Stories of the War.'

AMONG MESSRS. Longman's autumn announcements are 'Fénelon: his Friends and his Enemies, 1651-1715,' by Mr. E. K. Sanders; 'Selected Essays,' by the late Chancellor Christie, to which Dr. W. A. Shaw will add a memoir; 'Edward Bowen, a Memoir,' by the Hon. W. E. Bowen; and 'Arts under Arms,' a new war book by Mr. Maurice Fitzgibbon, an Imperial Yeoman with a Dublin degree.

THE Hon. Mrs. Boyle (E. V. B.) has written an introduction to a new garden book, entitled 'From a Middlesex Garden,' which will shortly be issued by Mr. Philip Wellby. The book will consist chiefly of garden thoughts, and will contain, amongst other illustrations, three full-page drawings by Mrs. Tourtel.

A NEW novel by Mr. James Baker will be issued this autumn by Mr. Fisher Unwin. The author has lately been travelling as special correspondent in Finland and Russia and around the Baltic coasts, contributing articles to the daily papers.

At the last monthly meeting of the Board of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, Mr. C. J. Longman in the chair, the sum of 107l. 6s. 4d. was voted for the relief of fifty-six members and widows of members.

THE County Councils have in every instance, as was expected, taken the enabling words of the Education Act as an injunction, and have undertaken to support the continuation schools of the School Boards for the coming twelvemonth. In one or two cases the provision of the money has been made subject to inquiry into the character of the evening classes or schools; but it is

not thought that any Council will attempt to insist on an inspection.

THE Yorkshire College, Leeds, appeals for the further endowment of its educational work, independently of the question as to the disintegration of the Victoria University. The expected initiative of Liverpool in this latter direction has been postponed until after the vacation. The friends of the Yorkshire College have already promised 10,000*l.* in response to the appeal.

BANGOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE thirteen years ago was the first institution to receive a Parliamentary grant of 200*l.* for the promotion of agricultural education. It now earns an annual grant of 1,000*l.*, in addition to which the College receives 1,100*l.* from five County Councils. It is claimed that the practical result of the system of technical instruction carried out by the College has been very remarkable.

THE London Senate are about to print a full official list of the colleges and courses of instruction which are recognized by the University as places of qualifying study.

A NEW Commercial Institute has been founded in Newcastle on an ambitious scale by a committee of merchants engaged in business in the town.

FROM the Blue-book containing the British Museum Return for 1900-1 we gather that the number of visitors to the Museum in 1900 reached the total of 689,249, being the highest recorded since 1882, and showing an increase of more than 25,000 on the number registered in 1899. To the Reading Room 198,566 visits were paid, as against 188,554 in the preceding year. The figures for the three additional Students' Rooms opened about three years ago are as follows: Department of Oriental Printed Books and MSS., 2,136 in 1898, 2,862 in 1899, and 3,237 in 1900; Greek and Roman Department, 663 in 1898, 450 in 1899, and 426 in 1900; British and Medieval Department, 1,693 in 1898, 1,610 in 1899, and 1,806 in 1900. The more substantial increase is thus shown to have taken place in the Oriental Students' Room. The comparative neglect of the Classical Students' Room appears rather strange.

AMONG the most important additions to the Museum collections are six dried and partly mummified bodies belonging to a predynastic period of Egyptian history; about a hundred Greek papyri, ranging in date from the first century B.C. to the seventh century A.D.; a number of gold objects, supplementing the great find made at Enkomi, in Cyprus, in 1896; a series of incunabula, bearing dates between 1470 and 1498; and several rare Persian and Arabic MSS. The Waddesdon Room, containing the collections bequeathed to the Trustees by the late Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, was opened to the public in April, 1900.

It is a curious circumstance that Sir Walter Scott's birthday should be celebrated with more enthusiasm and more ceremony in Glasgow than in Edinburgh. In both cities there is a Scott Club, but while in Glasgow the monument in George Square was elaborately decorated under the supervision of the local club, the many tourists and visitors to Edinburgh looked in vain for any outward demonstration of the

novelist's birthday at the monument in Princes Street. It is interesting to recollect that close on a century ago Scott was at the outset of his career. In 1801 he was busily engaged on the 'Border Minstrelsy,' which brought him "the first gleam of public favour."

AN interesting work entitled 'Closeburn: Reminiscent, Historical, and Traditional,' is announced for early publication by Messrs. Inglis, Ker & Co., of Glasgow. The author is Mr. R. M. F. Watson, who rightly directs attention to the richness of his material. The parish of Closeburn, in Dumfriesshire, is closely connected with the names of Carlyle, Hogg, Allan Cunningham, and 'Old Mortality,' besides being the scene of the Covenanting persecution under the notorious Grierson; and, as Mr. Watson has had unique opportunities of collecting information, his book should prove of considerable value.

MR. W. ROBERTS is contributing to the *Fortnightly Review* an article dealing with book-collecting as an investment, taking the various sales of the Ashburnham library of printed books and manuscripts as his text.

THE well-known publishing firm of J. C. B. Mohr, of Freiburg, in Baden, celebrated its hundredth anniversary on August 2nd. The original seat of the firm, from 1801 to 1811, was at Frankfurt. In 1804 a branch was started at Heidelberg, and thither the main business was transferred in 1811. In 1878 the business came into the hands of its present chief, Paul Siebeck, who moved the headquarters of the house to Freiburg, with a branch at Tübingen, where the publication of works concerning the history and criticism of Protestant theology has become the known speciality of the firm. The most flourishing period of the Mohr house was at Heidelberg, where in 1804 'Des Knaben Wunderhorn' appeared as its first publication. F. Schlegel, Görres, and the younger Romantics; Savigny and other historians; Voss and Jean Paul amongst the poets, Fichte and Hegel amongst philosophers, had their works published by Mohr.

We note the appearance of the following Parliamentary Papers: Report of the Commissioners of National Education, Ireland (3*d.*); and Report of the President of Queen's College, Cork (2*d.*).

SCIENCE

A Civilian War Hospital: being an Account of the Work of the Portland Hospital and of Experience of Wounds and Sickness in South Africa, 1900. By the Professional Staff. (Murray.)

THE Portland Hospital was probably the first voluntary hospital attached to a British army at the front, and this fact alone should make its record memorable. Equipped by the Duke of Portland and members of his family, it was a fine example of generosity and public spirit, and it must be a matter of deep gratification to those who sent it out to know how thoroughly it fulfilled its purpose.

There can be little doubt that, at a period in the war when the regular field hospitals

were terribly overtaxed, the Portland and other civilian hospitals were of the greatest value. This was notably the case during the epidemic of enteric fever at Bloemfontein, when, beyond doubt, many lives were saved and much suffering alleviated by the additional accommodation and medical care.

The book is chiefly technical, consisting as it does of a detailed description of the equipment of a field hospital of the latest pattern, and an account of its medical and surgical work. Throughout there is striking evidence of the minute attention given to the selection of every article by the committee and the staff, and the brilliant success of the hospital must have been in considerable measure due to this.

It was originally intended to send out a hospital of 104 beds, but this was afterwards increased at Bloemfontein during the time of greatest pressure to 130 beds for non-commissioned officers and men, and 30 for officers. The hospital left England on December 13th, 1899, and returned on August 18th, 1900. A few days after its arrival the camp was pitched on an ideal site at Rondebosch, five miles from Cape Town, in close proximity to three large military hospitals. Here the patients received were chiefly derived from the theatre under General French in the Naauwpoort district, but later they came from all the fields of war. Four hundred and seventy-seven patients in all were dealt with during a three months' stay at Rondebosch, and of these only one died. A most important supplement to the work of the hospital during this period was a steam yacht, on which the owner most generously provided accommodation for twenty men and six officers during convalescence, fitting up a large deck-house for their reception.

Early in April orders were received to move to Bloemfontein, as it was impossible to send patients south, owing to the destruction of the Orange River bridges. After a six days' journey the hospital was pitched outside the town, fortunately close to two good wells. Here the sick and wounded came in so rapidly that it was found necessary to increase the accommodation, as mentioned above, to 160 beds. It is difficult to realize the rapidity of increase in the number of sick and wounded during this period. On May 4th there were 4,500, and on May 28th 11,000, unfit for duty in this town.

Mr. Bowlby, the senior surgeon to the hospital, lays great stress on the necessity for frequent changing of the camping grounds, and attributes much of the appalling extent of the epidemic of enteric fever to the fact that the camps at Bloemfontein remained on infected ground. It is to be hoped that the bitter experience of this war may lead to the diminution of this terrible scourge in future campaigns.

To this section Mr. Bowlby contributes a detailed account of the equipment of civilian war hospitals, and some of the points discussed are of the greatest importance. The ambulance waggons employed in the war appear to have had only one recommendation, namely, their strength, but in other respects left much to be desired. Mr. Bowlby considers the Indian tongas presented to the army by Mr. Dhanjibhoy to be quite the best form of conveyance,

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although they are too small to take comfortably more than two wounded men.

A full report of the medical work is written by Dr. Howard Tooth, physician to the hospital. Much of this is of a purely technical nature, but the conclusions concerning the epidemic of enteric fever are most interesting. Dr. Tooth regards the Bloemfontein epidemic as a sequel to that of the Modder River after Paardeberg. The dissemination of the disease was largely effected by contamination of the water supply, but to this Dr. Tooth adds two other factors, the frequent dust and sand storms and the multitude of flies. Before this campaign attention had not been drawn to the last two, but there is no doubt of their extreme importance. The figures cited by Dr. Tooth to show the results obtained by inoculation against enteric fever are not conclusive, as the number of those inoculated is small; but of those thus fortified only 7.4 per cent. died, against 14 per cent. of the non-inoculated.

One result of the war from its surgical aspect is a complete revolution of ideas as to bullet wounds and their treatment. This comes out very clearly in the admirable description of the surgical work of the hospital by Mr. Bowlby and Mr. Wallace. The treatment of the skin wounds made by bullets and the exceptionally good climatic conditions were chiefly responsible for the favourable course which such cases took. This section is remarkably well illustrated by photographs and skiagraphs of bullet wounds. The low rate of mortality is well shown by the fact that of 303 surgical cases treated at the hospital only three died. We doubt whether a better result has ever been obtained.

GARDENING BOOKS.

Walls and Water Gardens. By Gertrude Jekyll. ('Country Life' Office.)—This beautifully illustrated book calls up recollections of warm dry walls like those in the Oxford Botanic Garden, where the curiously misnamed *Senecio squalidus* still thrives, in company with yellow *Corydalis* and dozens of other plants of beauty and interest. It takes us in thought to many an ivy-clad wall, to many an old rampart and many a country church, where the wild pink, the wallflower, the Welsh poppy, the red valerian, the snapdragon, the delightful little ferns, the wall-spleenwort, the ceterach, the polypody, add beauty and interest to the old grey walls. This pink on the keep of the Norman castle came over with the Conqueror, or was introduced with many another with the oolitic stone from Caen. This cotedylen and this ceterach clothing a south of England church were no doubt introduced from the limestone districts of the west. Then see how exquisitely the plants adapt themselves to the conditions under which they are growing. *Senecio squalidus* on the dry Oxford walls is compact and dwarf, its flowers numerous and rich in colour. The same plant grown in the ordinary garden border becomes loose and straggling, and loses half its attractiveness. It is of such gardens as these that Miss Jekyll descants in the present volume. She tells us how scenes we admire so much may be reproduced in our own gardens if we are fortunate enough to be the owners of an old wall. The book is written for the fortunate ones of this earth, but we know from experience that an attractive wall garden may be made in a London suburban backyard. One of the most interesting gardens of this kind was that possessed by the late N. B. Ward, famed for the

Wardian case, at Clapham. By knocking out a brick here and there, and by utilizing the top of the wall, forming little "pockets" on it by the aid of pieces of stone of irregular size and shape, he managed to clothe the wall with saxifrages, sedum, sempervivum, campanula, pinks—in fact, with unnumbered plants of beauty and interest. What Mr. Ward did on a small scale Miss Jekyll tells us how to do on a more extended space. The author knows plants, how they grow, what they like and what they dislike. She grows them well, and combines them with the taste begotten of knowledge and sympathy. It is no wonder, then, that she should have produced a book which will yield pleasure to many to whom an outlet of any kind is unattainable, and which is full of valuable hints to those who are the happy owners of a garden, be it a suburban patch or a stately pleasure. In connexion with lakes and rock-pools the author has a section on the very beautiful hardy water-lilies for which we are indebted to the skill of a French cultivator, M. Latour Marliac.

The British Gardener, by William Williamson (Methuen & Co.), is a serviceable treatise on gardening intended for professional gardeners, who will find in an octavo volume of moderate size information which they might otherwise have to seek in several books. These pages are severely practical, and would be the better for a little revision. Thus on p. 61 we read of "the different species of *rhus* (hawthorn)," and we are told that where they grow into large trees or hedges an excellent soil for fruit trees is invariably found. A page or two further on we read of "spagnum." The author's remarks on artificial manures are judicious. There is no doubt that gardeners pay exorbitant prices for fertilizing matter they could mix for themselves, and that they are misled by the glowing terms in which such things are sometimes advertised.

The Art and Craft of Garden-Making. By Thomas H. Mawson. Second Edition. (Batsford.)—A second edition of this handsome volume has been issued. The author appropriately calls himself a garden architect, and to that extent disarms criticism. He is a professor of the art and craft of formal garden decoration rather than of garden making. His sympathies are with the architect rather than with the gardener or the botanist. To judge the book from his standpoint, it is very useful, and some of the illustrations are alike beautiful and appropriate, while others afford undesirable examples in the way of garden making. These are, however, matters of taste and opinion, but the nomenclature of the trees and shrubs is more amenable to rule; and though the author tells us he has consulted his "Nicholson," he might have done so more carefully with advantage.

The Gardener's Assistant. By Robert Thompson. New Edition, by William Watson. (The Gresham Publishing Company.)—The third divisional volume of the new edition of this standard book has just been issued under the auspices of Mr. William Watson, the Assistant Curator of the Royal Gardens, Kew. The book is too well known to need a lengthy notice. It must suffice to say that under Mr. Watson's management it has been revised and brought up to date. Amid such a vast mass of detail there must necessarily be some omissions. One such on p. 611 we may notice. Under *Howea* are mentioned the two most popular palms which are now grown for decorative purposes by the million, but no "characters" are given by which they may be distinguished one from the other. There is much greater uniformity about the illustrations than is common in such works, wherein the woodcuts are derived from catalogues and divers other sources; but even here there is an absence of any definite scale of measurement. The flowers of the phyllocactus, the poinsettia, and the primrose might all be of the same size, for all that is told us in this book.

Forbes Watson's *Flowers and Gardens* was described by Henry Bright in his 'Year in a Lancashire Garden' as "too little known." Watson died young in 1869; his book appeared about three years later, but before the garden had become fashionable as a theme for polite literature. Canon Ellacombe and Mr. John Lane, as editor and publisher, have taken advantage of the present taste to give it a second chance of popularity. We hope it may attain this, but are not certain that it will do so. Belonging as it does to the pre-Robinsonian era, it is written in a different language from that which the disciples of our modern "master of those who know" anything about gardening have brought into vogue. We doubt if the phrase "herbaceous border" occurs in it. There are no long lists of Latin names culled from 'The English Flowergarden.' There is a good deal of botany, but not a word of cookery or politics from one end to the other—not that we would suggest that Mr. Robinson is responsible for these developments of the theme. In truth, Watson is, in his vigorous attacks on the barbarism of "bedding-out," and his plea for keeping as near to nature, both in the cultivation of the individual plant and in the disposition of the garden, as is consistent with an orderly and eye-satisfying result, a precursor of the Robinsonian gospel. His special charm, however, is his interest in the personality, so to say, of the flower; his combination of the botanist and the horticulturist—characters less often allied in these days than they should be. His botany is once or twice perhaps somewhat old-fashioned, but he was clearly a careful observer. When he speaks of the oxlip as an intermediate form between primrose and cowslip, he is not, as his editor seems to suppose, thinking of *Primula elatior*, but of the spurious oxlip, to be found in Surrey and elsewhere wherever a primrose wood marches with a cowslip field—a most obvious "intermediate form." We do not see why the daffodil is charged with having a repulsive smell. Like most endogenous flowers, it smells nasty when going off; but we should say that the slightly bitter scent of a bunch of daffodils in their prime was one of the pleasantest and most "anamnesic" of all spring odours.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Life and Letters of Gilbert White of Selborne. Written and edited by R. Holt-White. (Murray.)—It is easy to believe that a life of White might have been written which would have been both interesting and instructive, but the author of these two volumes has succumbed to a desire for local colouring, and has produced a work which reminds one of the hilly lanes near Selborne, which are still very heavy going. White, it seems, is to suffer at the hands not only of his editors, but of his collateral descendants. So far as facts are concerned, we might all have been not only contented, but also grateful for Prof. Newton's masterly notice in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.'

The Cambridge Natural History.—Vol. VIII. *Amphibia and Reptiles.* By Hans Gadow. (Macmillan & Co.)—We have every sympathy with the difficulty of writing a natural history that is in any sense popular, but, as we have often said before, we demand that the work shall not be such as shall expose it to the criticism of cultivated men who are not naturalists. What, we must ask, do Dr. Gadow's classical colleagues think of his title? Why not *Amphibians*, which is decent English enough, or *Reptilia*, which is the proper pendant of *Amphibia*? Though the author writes good English as a rule, it has to be owned that there are some sentences which are not satisfactory. The misuse of the word "latter" for *last* is becoming so common that it will, we fear, end by being Edwardian English. To come to the matter of

the book, save that there is an evident want of interest in histology and modern embryology, the work appears to be most satisfactory. As the author amply but inaccurately acknowledges in his preface, the ground has been cleared for him by the excellent work of Mr. Boulenger, whose British Museum Catalogues are catalogues only in name, and really monographic treatises of the highest value. One point of great interest on which Mr. Boulenger has insisted is that the old classification of snakes into poisonous and harmless is not supported by anatomical facts. Dr. Gadov puts the matter thus:—

"Many snakes, belonging to different families, are poisonous, and unfortunately there is no external character, easily ascertained, by which every poisonous snake can be distinguished from a harmless kind. If the head is very broad, this is probably due to the pair of poison-glands on the side of the head; but many harmless snakes can flatten and broaden their heads in a suspicious way, and what is much worse, many of the most poisonous snakes, for instance, the cobras, have a head as smooth and as sleek-looking as the grass or ring snake, the most harmless of species. It so happens that, with a few exceptions—for instance, among the crotalines and vipers—no badly poisonous snake has loreal shields—i.e., a pair of shields intercalated between the nasals and the preoculars—but this character is obviously no good for any practical purpose. Therefore, unless you know a snake well enough when you see it, leave it alone, because a mistake may be fatal."

In connexion with this we may observe that we miss any notice of Mr. Tomes's explanation of the way in which the easily injured poison-fang is replaced with a minimum loss of time; and we could make similar criticisms. On the whole, however, the reader will find that Dr. Gadov, who has kept many of these creatures as pets, has more to tell him than he knows already. Many of the illustrations are excellent.

Familiar Butterflies and Moths. By W. F. Kirby. (Cassell & Co.)—This is a book written for that large class of readers who take an intelligent interest in the beautiful aspect of insect life, rather than for the scientific student. It reminds us very much of some of the writings of the late Rev. J. G. Wood, and teachers in search of a new prize book should not neglect this volume. Mr. Kirby has contributed much general information relating to our butterflies and moths, and has drawn attention to some of their near allies not included in our insular fauna; while what is more, his facts can be accepted as authentic. The numerous coloured illustrations are a special feature. Although in no sense a scientific text-book, it contains a considerable amount of instruction on the appearance and habits of our butterflies and moths, and should prove welcome and useful to non-entomological lovers of nature.

The Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma. Edited by W. T. Blanford.—*Arachnida.* By R. I. Pocock. (Taylor & Francis.)—We are glad to notice the progress of this excellent publication, the latest volume of which is written by Mr. Pocock. Some few years ago we reviewed in these pages Prof. Thorell's 'Spiders of Burma.' The present monograph is devoted to the Arachnida of a wider area, and in addition to spiders includes the scorpions, the Amblypygi—in many respects intermediate between the whip scorpions and true spiders—and the Solifuge. The aim of the present volume, as of the previous ones, is to afford an authoritative guide in a synoptical form for the identification of the British Indian Arachnida, and in this difficult task Mr. Pocock has achieved no inconsiderable success. We know so little of the life-histories and habits of these animals—we have bird watchers, but few observers of the ways and manners of spiders and scorpions—that we may hope that this book in the hands of Indian naturalists will inspire that amount of field observation made classical by the writings of Gilbert White and Richard Jefferies.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

EVEN in the immediate neighbourhood of the storms of war, science continues to advance. Dr. A. W. Roberts publishes the results obtained from his observations at Lovedale, in Cape Colony, of two very remarkable variable stars of the Algol type, both situated in the constellation Puppis. One of them, V Puppis, is a spectroscopic binary, and consists of two bodies of about equal size and brightness; and from the peculiarity that there is no stationary period at either maximum (the mutations indicate double and unequal minima, with double and equal maxima between them), Dr. Roberts infers that the two components revolve round each other in actual contact. The other star, R R Puppis, appears to consist of two bodies, one of which is three times the diameter of the other, whilst the smaller is nearly twice as bright as the larger, and the distance between their circumferences is about two-thirds of the radius of the orbit; the length of the period, deduced from a long course of observations, amounts to 6 d. 10 h. 20 m., and the limits of variation are the 9.1 and 10.8 magnitudes.

Sir David Gill's report of the work of the Royal Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope for the year 1900, just received, forms, as usual, very interesting reading. It is dated January 31st, 1901. The building erected for the new transit circle was completed in the previous December, and as we are told that the instrument itself (constructed by Messrs. Troughton & Simms) was on its way to the Cape in January, there can be no doubt that it is now in active use. The meridian work, however, detailed in the report before us deals necessarily with observations made with the instrument which was erected in the time of Sir Thomas Maclear, and relates chiefly to stars of the new working list mentioned in the preceding report. Regular observations with the heliometer of all oppositions of the major planets have been continued. The 24-inch object-glass of the McClean equatorial had been returned to Dublin, at Sir Howard Grubb's request, for certain corrections; the lenses were refocused, and the glass, considered perfect, again arrived at the Cape early this year. The 18-inch visual telescope has been employed in the observation of double stars, and Mr. Innes in the course of his work discovered a considerable number of new pairs. In the physical laboratory Mr. Lunt has been occupied in investigations on the spectra of oxygen, silicon, aluminium, boron, and sulphur, thus reminding us of the growing connexion between astronomy and chemistry. Casual phenomena were observed with the 6-inch equatorial. Last, but not least, comes the photographic department, which records very satisfactory progress with the Cape portion of the great survey, besides observations of variable stars and other objects. But Sir David Gill has also to speak of a different class of work carried on under his auspices, viz., the geodetical. The survey of Rhodesia has been pushed forward as rapidly as circumstances would permit, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. A. Simms; and the operations of the Anglo-German boundary survey, though delayed by the exceptional difficulties of the nature of the country, want of water, and accidents in transport, are in steady progress, so that materials are being gathered for more accurate maps of a large portion of South Africa.

Science Gossip.

Messrs. Longman & Co. have some important scientific books in the press, of which we may note 'A Practical Guide to the Administration of Anæsthetics,' by Dr. R. J. Probyn-Williams; 'A Practical Treatise on Mine Surveying,' by Mr. Arnold Lupton; and 'Higher Mathematics for Students of Chemistry and Physics,' by Mr. J. W. Mellor.

THE August number of *Symons's Meteorological Magazine*, just published, is of interest as containing details of the violent thunderstorm of July 25th. Such a rainfall in one day has only once been exceeded in the last forty-four years: 2.66 in. of rain fell in an hour and a half from the beginning of the storm. The very local character of the storm was remarkable, some parts of London receiving only a moderate amount of rain.

We regret to hear that Sir J. Henry Gilbert, F.R.S., the veteran scientific agriculturist, is lying seriously ill in Scotland.

THE International Botanical Congress recently held at Geneva was well attended by distinguished botanists from Europe and America.

THE literature referring to that unpleasant insect the mosquito continues to increase. Various fatal experiments in malaria due to mosquito bites are reported from South America by the daily papers. MM. Grandpré and Charmoy, respectively director and assistant naturalist of the Desjardin Museum in Mauritius, have issued a brochure entitled 'Les Moustiques: Anatomie et Biologie.' From a study of the Culicidæ of the island it appears that four species of the genus *Culex* are represented there, and three species of the genus *Anopheles*, two of which are mentioned as new. Both were found in the more elevated districts of the island. The authors refer to the propriety of instituting an inclusive term for the various manifestations of malarial fever, and suggest that of "fièvre de Laveran," in honour of Dr. Laveran. A chapter is devoted to the etiology of malaria and the consideration of efficacious measures for the prevention and treatment of the disease. The work of the English observers is accorded due prominence.

DR. A. W. NIEUWENHUIS, who was commissioned to make a second journey across the island of Borneo, has been occupied more than two years and a half upon his task. The geographical results are said to be considerable: he has discovered and sketched the exact course of the river Mahakam and of most of its tributaries. He has also largely increased the botanical and zoological collections of his first journey, and added greatly to the ethnographical researches which he formerly made.

THE Annual Report of the Inspectors of Fisheries on the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries of England and Wales for the year 1900 has just been issued as a Parliamentary Paper at the price of 10d.; also the Annual Report of H.M.'s Inspectors of Explosives for the year 1900 (1s. 8½d.).

FINE ARTS

Line and Form. By Walter Crane. Illustrated. (Bell & Sons.)

IT is difficult within the narrow limits circumstances impose upon the reviewer of a book of this sort in our pages to do justice to ourselves or to the author of it. All we can do is to summarize some of the leading points of Mr. Crane's careful and accomplished essays—for such they are—upon draughtsmanship and its application to decorative purposes. To decoration, especially to that which in one form or other is mural, Mr. Crane confines himself; the higher ranges of pictorial design, whether or not it be mural in its nature, he does not attempt. Indeed, not being a first-rate delineator of the human form, he is to be commended for thus restricting himself. He is a past master of the art of disposing masses and lines, the picturesque and scientific grouping of them, and their harmonious combination and accentuation,

and the world is therefore, so to say, all his own while he remains upon that lower plane which is simply decorative. He is almost without a rival in the realms of ornamental art, although, apart from the restrictions of his present text to design by means of "line and form," he is otherwise an artist of a higher grade, and has often produced noble examples of fine art proper, instinct with passionate poetry, lofty grace that is almost Greek, and vigour that is perfectly Roman.

The text, thus restricted, begins with counsel as to the treatment of formative elements of the simpler order—how to draw, what tools to use, and how to give expression to the forms or objects represented when we have learnt how to delineate them. Mr. Crane will have nothing to do with the so-called royal roads of decorative art; he balances the advantages of charcoal, the pen, pencil, and brush, and, despite the factitious popularity which Japanese dexterity has conferred upon the brush—ideal implement as it is when one can draw—in the minds of those who favour catchpenny methods, he inclines upon the whole to favour the old-fashioned lead pencil as

"the point of all work, as it might be called, more generally serviceable than any other, whether for rapid sketches and jottings in the notebook or careful and detailed drawings. . . . Pencil drawing is capable of being carried to a greater pitch and has a silvery quality all its own."

This just and practical estimate follows a capital consideration of the brush as an implement for draughtsmen, which, our author says,

"commands, in *skilled hands*, both line and form, and leaves its impress in all the departments of art, from the humble but dexterous craftsman who puts the line of gold or colour round the edges of our cups and saucers to the highly skilled and specialized painter of easel pictures—say the Academician who writes cheques with his paint-brush."

Exactly so (and the phrase is delightfully characteristic of the writer). Thus, for example, Leighton wrote cheques with his paint-brush, but that did not incapacitate him from drawing the famous 'Lemon Tree' with a silver point (that *ne plus ultra* of pencilling), a head of Venus with a lead pencil, or making a design on wood with a brush in white, a pencil and a pen all combined. Landseer drew a lion and a dog *simultaneously*, a pen in one hand and a pencil in the other. But then these were masters who could draw; theirs were the "skilled hands" Mr. Crane speaks of, and it was not for them to mistake the methods of Rembrandt, Holbein, and Raphael for those of Velasquez or those more ambitious moderns who put their faith in "values," and do not know how to make human figures stand upon their feet. Wisely, then, does Mr. Crane thus conclude his chapter on this part of his subject:—

"But with whatever point we may work, the great object is to be perfectly at ease with it in drawing—to thoroughly master its use and capacities, so that in our search for that other command of line and form we may feel that we have in our hands a tool upon which we can rely."

Passing from methods and materials, tools and how to use them, this text proceeds to illustrate the decorative manner of aptly and happily filling given spaces with leaves, utensils, flowers, and what not, the harmonious disposition of elements borrowed from nature and, so to say, subdued by art. A great deal of Mr. Crane's counsel is, of course, concerned with the alphabet of the matter, and did not require the authority of a teacher of his calibre; nevertheless, these rudiments are rightly disposed of in their proper places, while the instructive scheme develops itself for the pupil. The application of simple geometrical forms, natural features treated geometrically, follows, and is succeeded by the use of typical forms of ornament, ornamental units as they are; the balance and arrangement of detail, growing from the simpler to the more complex, especially as exemplified in Persian decorative weaving; and the use of the human figure decoratively, compact within enclosing boundaries, a great matter with the Greeks. Some of Mr. Crane's examples are of the aptest kind; see all but one upon p. 101. The exception is the figure of a mower sharpening his scythe, placed within a square, which is not a just illustration of the principle, because the man is only, so to say, accidentally, and not harmoniously, within the square.

Some of Mr. Crane's notions on this head would bear working out further than he has cared to go. Thus he rightly says of Gothic heraldry that "it is rather the heraldic ideal than that of the natural history book which is decoratively appropriate." True; but this ideal is far more expressive than the natural history book. Thus the heraldic lion suggests force and famine by means of its extravagantly attenuated belly, its tremendous claws and monstrous teeth. Yet so little is this understood that, not many years ago, a book of heraldry was published with all the animals drawn as in nature, and the sapient author took credit to himself for abolishing, as he hoped, the heraldry of bygone ages (compact of ignorance as the poor fellow took it to be) in favour of the veritable heraldry of realism.

As we advance in the study of our text it becomes more and more manifest that, should Mr. Crane rewrite 'Line and Form,' it might be to his advantage—certainly to that of his pupils—if he attempted to rearrange some of his sections in a different order. We do not, of course, expect him to alter opinions to which years of study and practice have given great value, but he might simplify his treatise by bringing some of its elements into due sequence, and compelling them into their natural order. Some sections might well be omitted, while others need strengthening. Thus art in stained glass is discussed in all too brief a manner. Here more space and attention are given to the adaptation of the lines of the leading than to the fundamental nature of the picture in a transparent material, differing as that does from other pictorial exercises. Yet the latter consideration is not only incomparably more important, but it also provides far more perilous and delusive pitfalls for the unwary than the former, which, as often happens, needs the least care; indeed, actually takes care of itself.

Much too technical for discussion without the aid of diagrams in colour is chap. x., which deals with the expression and relief of line and form by colour, the colour sense, and chiaroscuro, to say nothing of minor matters of the same order. We hold that Mr. Crane's definition of the meaning of that blessed Mesopotamian word "chiaroscuro" is very insufficient, even though we restrict its application to the narrow boundaries of a text on decoration *per se*. It may well be, however, that Mr. Crane was on his guard in this matter, because no one knows better than he that to no term of art are more and more diverse meanings attached by writers than to this. When young ladies have got themselves into trouble with futile analyses, it is often to the mysteries of "chiaroscuro" that they fly for relief, much as, when pursued, your cuttlefish is said to create a darkness of his own, or a Greek goddess, when irreverent heroes throw their spears, wraps herself in clouds and so escapes.

The Stall-Plates of the Order of the Garter. By W. H. St. John Hope. Parts II. and III. (Constable & Co.)—The second part of this work, which deals so effectively with one of the most remarkable displays of mediæval armory to be found in Europe, supplies eleven more of the full-sized coloured facsimiles of the original plates in St. George's, Windsor, with accompanying letterpress. Four of the original founders of the Order are included in this part, namely, Sir Hugh Courtenay, Sir Sanchet Dabrichcourt, Sir Miles Stapleton, and Sir John Chandos, immortalized by Froissart. The remaining ones are Sir John Beaumont (1393), Sir Edward Charleton (1407), Sir William de la Pole (1421), Edward, King of Portugal (1435), Sir John Beauchamp (1445), Sir John Tiptoft (1461), and Sir Richard Plantagenet (1465). One of the handsomest and most interesting of the series is the cut-out plate of Sir John Beaumont, which represents the quartered arms of Beaumont (Azure, semé-de-lis and a lion gold) and Comyn (Azure, three garbs gold), with gold helm covered with a blue mantling sown with gold fleur-de-lis and lined ermine. Availing himself of the permission granted to foreigners of having a stall-plate of unlimited size, Edward, King of Portugal, had a large and somewhat clumsy shield over fifteen inches long. This is now in the sixth stall on the north or prince's side of the quire, though the true place for the Kings of Portugal was the third stall, or second on the sovereign's side, where the plate of John II. still remains. A very mundane reason is given by Ashmole for the transference of this big royal plate, namely, that "because of its largeness it was taken thence, and set here to cover a hole in the wainscot." The hole in the wainscot is no longer to be seen, owing to the new panelling of 1844, but the stall-plate still remains in the place of its translation. The plate of Sir Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Richard III., though of less artistic merit than others of about the same date, has interesting associations. The crest is a crowned leopard gold, with tongue out and an irresistibly comic expression on its countenance. The beast wears a silver label of three points, as in the arms, round its neck, thus creating a strong resemblance to Dog Toby.

The third part has twelve of the facsimile plates and explanatory letterpress. Five of them are the early effective "cut-outs," which are far handsomer than the quadrangular plates, viz., those of Sir Walter Paveley (an original founder), Sir William Latimer (1361), Sir Thomas Banastre (1376), Sir John Grey (1419), and Sir Lewis Robessart (1421). The seven of quadrangular shape are those of Sir Humphrey

de Bohun (1365), Sir Richard Beauchamp (1403), Sir Humphrey Stafford (1429), Sir William Nevill (1440), Sir John Bouchier (1459), Sir William Hastings (1460), and Sir John de la Pole (1472). The fine cut-out plate of Sir Lewis Robessart, Lord Bouchier, is the best and most interesting of the series, and is in excellent preservation. The quarterings of Robessart and Bouchier on the shield form a most effective contrast. The mantling is bluish-green, sown with bezants and lined silver. The crest is: "On a torse azure, gold and sable, a soldan's head silver, with blue hair and tasselled pigtail, and a gold crown with red cap, with a Katharine wheel atop of gold and vert." The plaited pigtail, projecting some four inches behind the profiled head, has a most ludicrous effect; the ball on the tassel of the pigtail is blue, with silver plates. Mr. Hope remarks that this singular crest is represented in exactly the same way on the knight's monument in Westminster Abbey, as well as on his signet. Mr. Hope's suggestion that "it is perhaps allusive of the spiritual triumph of St. Katharine over the tyrant Maximian" seems amusingly far-fetched, but we cannot suggest a better. Another excellent plate is that of Sir Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. It is a thick, oblong plate of gilded copper with daggd edges; the quarterings on the shield are Beauchamp, Newburgh, Clare, and Despencer.

Vases Antiques du Louvre. Par E. Pottier. Second Series. (Paris, Hachette & Cie.)—We drew attention to the first series of this monumental work as a model of what an official illustrated catalogue should be. M. Pottier is, so far as we know, the first director of a museum who has faced the simple fact that two catalogues are really wanted: one for use in the museum when the actual antiquities are before you, the other for use away from it. These two catalogues serve diametrically different ends. In a museum you have your monuments before you, therefore you need no illustrations; you have not your books, therefore you need all manner of literary information; away from a museum conditions are reversed. The French are avowedly a logical nation, and M. Pottier issues two catalogues: their contents are complementary. Our British Museum vase catalogues attempt to fulfil both ends, and, admirable though they are, suffer from the fusion. The illustrations in the volume before us do not aim at final publication; that, as M. Pottier observes, is not possible in a book advisedly kept at a moderate price. What is aimed at is a faithful photographic reproduction on a small scale—a reproduction that tells either artist or archeologist just what he wants to know, and that is of more value than pages of written description. In reviewing the first series we scarcely thought that improvement was possible, but so rapid is the progress of photography that we are able in this second part to chronicle a marked advance. M. Pottier and M. Devillard have between them arrived at a simple procedure by which reflections, the bane of the photographer of vases, are suppressed. They are to be warmly congratulated on the result. M. Pottier is a past master of all questions relating to the art of vase-painting, and it is tantalizing to review any work by him without touching on the fields he has illuminated; but his present text is confined to exact technical description, so that any such discussion would be out of place.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

The Annual of the British School at Athens. No. VI. Session 1899-1900. (Macmillan & Co.)—It will be generally admitted that this is the most interesting number of the 'British School Annual' that has yet appeared, though about half of it, Mr. Arthur Evans's provisional account of the excavation of the palace at Knossos, is devoted to work only indirectly connected with the School. Excavations were

also made by the School in Crete, in conjunction with Mr. Evans; and Mr. Hogarth, the director, describes his discovery of early houses at Knossos and his unique and fascinating exploration of the Dictæan cave. These three articles are all of them of very high interest, and deserve commendation for the way in which they publish at once the results of last season's work, so far as those results are immediately intelligible, reserving for subsequent study and publication only such matters as it would be premature to put into print. The method is an excellent one, and it is to be hoped that the 'Annual' will continue to pursue a policy for which it is so well adapted. Mr. Arthur Evans's discoveries in the palace at Knossos are already familiar, but the connected description here given will be most welcome. Indeed, it is so full and scientific that it need hardly be called provisional, except for the fact that the work is still unfinished and that additional discoveries will have to be chronicled. The plans both of the palace and of the surrounding district, by Mr. Fyfe, are very clear and satisfactory, and make it possible to see at a glance both the nature of what has already been found and the field that still remains for exploration. It is evident, for example, that only a few of the State apartments have been found, even the famous throne-room being of quite small size, and that the long corridors and store-rooms must have formed a basement, very likely with living-rooms above. However, it is premature to comment on these things until the whole plan has been laid bare; Mr. Evans has already announced the discovery of new and extensive quarters of the palace. Specimens of tablets bearing the two varieties of the Cretan script are given, which suffice to show the general character of the writing; the frescoes have to await a more sumptuous publication. Mr. Evans reserves for the most part his discussion of theories and inferences, though he states briefly his view about the labyrinth and the double-axe; for the evidences of pillar-cult he refers to his article in the *Hellenic Journal*. Mr. Hogarth's Mycenaean houses at Knossos are in some ways more interesting and better preserved than any that have been found elsewhere, though in construction they show the hand of the jerry-builder, whose work is visible also in the later parts of the palace. One of them, which had two pillars set in the middle of small rooms and hundreds of small cups arranged on the floor, he very plausibly identifies as a temple. But the picturesque episode of Mr. Hogarth's explorations is his work in the lower part of the Dictæan cave, where he found the stalactites full of votive offerings:—

"The villagers, both men and women, worked with frantic energy, clinging singly to the pillars high above the subterranean lake, or grouping half a dozen flaring lights over a productive patch of mud at the water's edge."

The pottery, bronzes, and other objects found here and elsewhere in Crete are rapidly building up a systematic archaeology of Crete in Mycenaean and pre-Mycenaean days. It is a matter for congratulation that so conspicuous a part in the work is being played by the British School. A paper by Mr. F. B. Welsh on the influence of the Aegean civilization in South Palestine supplies valuable data, especially in the description and classification of pottery, but is difficult to follow without illustrations. There is also an interesting description by Mr. J. C. Lawson of a beast-dance in Scyros, in which bells seem to form the chief feature. The whole volume emphasizes the great value, both for work in Greece and outside it, of a centre of Hellenic study in Athens which qualifies specialists for investigations such as are here recorded, in addition to fulfilling its more general educational functions.

Le Trésor de Pétroussa. Par A. Odobesco. (Paris, Rothschild.)—The preparation of this sumptuous and monumental publication of the treasure found at Petroussa in 1837 has evidently

been a labour of love. It is more than thirty years since Prof. Odobesco began to write about the subject, and the publication in its present form has been in the press since 1884. Many accidents have delayed its completion; indeed, it has not even now been completed according to the original project, for a preface, dated 1888, evidently contemplates its elaboration on a scale that would have nearly trebled its already too unwieldy bulk. As it is, the description and discussion of three objects only, and those not the most interesting or the most fruitful of comment, cover nearly 450 folio pages, while the other nine are disposed of in about 100, and the final artistic and historical discussion takes only 25. There is a lack of proportion in all this which is not entirely due to the necessity of finishing off the work on a smaller scale; there was really no need to devote 250 pages to a plate with but little ornament and a quite plain torques. Prof. Odobesco has devoted much labour and erudition to commenting on these things and all that is analogous to them, both classical and mediæval, but there is a good deal that is superfluous or irrelevant; one would gladly exchange the greater part of it for a fuller discussion and comparison of such remarkable objects as the *cloisonné* necklace, the open-work cups, and the bird-shaped *fibula*; and it is evident that the scantiness of the later chapters is directly due to the too great diffuseness of the earlier ones. Hardly any "treasure trove" has had so varied and eventful a history as that which is excellently told in the introductory narrative: the timid and superstitious peasants who found it; the villainous mason who actually destroyed half the treasure and damaged the rest; the village children, picking up the discarded gems in the courtyard of the peasant's house; the miscreant who stole and defaced the remaining antiquities, even after their safe deposit in the museum at Bucharest—provide the theme of a veritable romance. There is something pathetic even in this colossal publication, with its hurried conclusion. The coloured plates which represent the various pieces of the treasure in their original state, inlaid with garnets and other precious stones, were lithographed as long ago as 1873, and Prof. Odobesco apologizes for their lack of accuracy in detail; but they are of use as giving a general notion of the richness of the original appearance, and are supplemented by drawings and photographs showing the things as now restored and also before their restoration. The numerous other illustrations of similar objects scattered throughout Europe are most valuable. The ring (*armilla*) with a Runic inscription is the subject of the third of the longer essays; this is the more necessary because the inscription was damaged by the latest depredator; but trustworthy copies already existed. The exact interpretation is a matter for Gothic philologists, but it must be admitted that Prof. Odobesco's interpretation, "*Gotho-ne Scythia sacra*?" does not seem probable for a votive inscription, or an improvement on those of his predecessors. His general conclusions as to the treasure appear to be justified; he points out after careful comparison that the various objects show a considerable diversity of work and period, but that they almost all have a peculiar combination of elements from Northern Europe on the one hand and from Græco-Roman or Byzantine influence on the other, such as may be assigned with some confidence to the Gothic occupation of Dacia in the fourth century of our era. But to seek to ascertain more exactly the circumstances in which the treasure was collected or buried, and to suggest a connexion with the discomfiture of Athanaric by the Huns, is perhaps to go beyond the data which are in such a case attainable. The revision of the proof-sheets leaves something to be desired. For example, κ sometimes appears for χ in Greek type; and the same mountain is called Κωλαίωνον and Κωγαίωνον on one page.

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THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION.

II.

ALTHOUGH the main galleries of the Exhibition are devoted to the painting of the past hundred years, the royal reception rooms at the entrance are occupied by a small collection of earlier works. Amid much that is of rather dubious authenticity, including a number of replicas of Velasquez portraits and some portraits by Rembrandt's imitators, there are here one or two pictures of surpassing beauty. First of all these by a long way we should place the Duke of Devonshire's portrait of a Rabbi, which was seen a few years ago at the Guildhall, and is assuredly one of Rembrandt's supreme masterpieces, not only in its profoundly imaginative synthesis of character, but in the exquisite painting of the turbaned head, which still retains something of the keen precision of contour of his early works, without losing perfect ease and freedom of handling. In the same room is a typical Franz Hals in his most effective and least sensitive manner, but peculiarly rich and warm in colouring. Here is also a well-known portrait by Cariani. The so-called Leonardo da Vinci we imagine to be a rather feeble Lombard work.

In the west reception room are a number of Italian pictures, many of which were recently seen at Messrs. Laurie's. They have retained the somewhat random attributions which they possessed there. The interesting portrait supposed to be of Aldo Gambara and attributed to Boltraffio has nothing of that painter's manner. It is by some artist who was influenced both by Venetian and Lombard traditions. Bartolommeo Veneziano would answer to these conditions perhaps better than any one else. Among the most charming of these works is a little portrait of a lady lent by Mr. J. Mann, which is labelled Lombard School. That it belongs in fact to the Venetian School is, however, sufficiently clear from the golden colour scheme and from the treatment of the delicately painted landscape background with its Venetian buildings and coast scenery. But we believe it is possible to ascertain more exactly the authorship. A visit to the Municipal Gallery at Glasgow, where there is a fine early Catena, left us in little doubt that this portrait was by the same hand. It has his peculiarly blonde golden tint and his characteristic manner of employing the gesso grand to give luminosity, merely staining it with half-transparent scumbles.

In the upper galleries one room is devoted to French painting, and, as might be expected in Glasgow, great prominence is given to the Romanticist School and also to Monticelli. There are many Corots, some of them large and important pictures, but nearly all fashioned according to the particular formula which he invented and repeated with somewhat tiring monotony—tiring at least to those who, while they appreciate the pensive and tender mood of reverie which it expresses, find it too limited in the range of feelings it touches, too unintellectual, and in a sense too obvious and insistent to hold them for long. To such (and we confess to being of the number) Corot is most enjoyable in those rare works in which he was feeling his way towards some new motive as yet but imperfectly understood and incompletely formulated. One small canvas here, *The Bather* (No. 1286), has pre-eminently this charm. A nude figure of a girl lies at full length in the foreground of a vaguely suggested landscape. Compared with Corot, the other Romanticists were, at least in the treatment of the figure, academic; basing their design originally on the study of Correggio, they never quite forgot the principles of an accomplished style; but Corot shows himself in such a piece as this essentially unsophisticated: the very clumsiness and inaccuracy of the drawing have the charm of fresh and unprejudiced observation; it has just those surprising and unexpected turns which

belong to the primitive painters. One wishes that Corot had more often repeated such naïve attempts as this.

Of the Millets the most striking is the well-known *Going to Work* (1300). The silhouette of the two slowly moving figures has been evidently the object of profound research, and in the expressiveness and rhythm of the contours it is masterly. Unfortunately, Millet inherited from his early Correggionesque days a succulent facture which is to our mind opposed in sentiment to the sculptural severity of his later designs such as this. The colouring, too, with its obtrusive and harsh notes of acid blue, helps to destroy in his paintings the effect of grandiose simplicity which the original conception and the placing of the contours implied.

Courbet is represented only by a number of still-life pieces, interesting for their vigorous relief and determined handling, but wanting in any of those refinements of colour and surface quality without which such subjects can scarcely afford adequate gratification. In this style of painting at least Courbet is surpassed by Bonvin, who, founding himself on Chardin, acquired something of that master's subtle interpretation of the surface quality of objects—something, too, of his scientific and elaborate confection of paint; and though he lacked Chardin's luxurious colouring, his two still-life pieces (1393 and 1395) are, as regards the mastery of painter's craftsmanship, unsurpassed by any other French work exhibited here. Even Monticelli, who gave himself up to the confection of paint as the sole end and aim of art, perhaps for that very reason cannot compete with him. Most of the Monticellis here were seen recently in London. They are certainly good examples of an art of trivial and narrow aim pushed to its furthest limits. Such a gluttonous delight in the sweet syrup of intense colour as Monticelli displayed defeats its own end. By extracting from the old masters—for Monticelli was no pioneer—their most brilliant colours, by taking these out of their context as it were, isolating them from all that gave them purpose and intention, and confining his enjoyment and his research to their sensual quality, he ends by convincing us how small, comparatively speaking, that sensual gratification is, how much of the charm of splendid colour depends on its power of harmonizing with and reinforcing the imagination. To our thinking the most interesting of his works here is the *Marseilles Bazaar* (1314), in which, by a wilful exaggeration of the blackness and transparency of the shadows, he obtains a vivid suggestion of the dazzling glare of Southern sunshine.

No greater contrast could be found to Monticelli than Daumier. In his work every stroke of the brush, every tone contrast, is the immediate outcome of a profoundly realized idea. The simplest incident of daily life becomes invested by him with an overpowering and almost tragic significance. Tremendous issues seem to depend on the action of his figures; and this strange suggestion of more than human power is conveyed without any conventional rhetorical tricks, without any pretentious endeavour after the grand style. The man watering a restive horse by the banks of the Seine (1356) is a fine instance of this intense dramatic power, more striking in a sense than the deliberate tragic-comedy of *Don Quixote* (1342), for, banal as the motive is, it affects one as the story of some mythical Titanic struggle.

Among the water-colours by foreign artists the most interesting are some of Matthew Maris's elegant conceits, never powerfully imagined nor vigorously constructed, but suggesting a definite individual attitude and a personal feeling for rather timid colour harmonies. Of Bosboom's architectural drawings, the more sketchy improvisations, in

which he has caught something of the freedom and verve of the older Dutch draughtsmen, are delightful. In his more finished drawings this disappears, and his surfaces become flaccid and inexpressive. For the rest, the foreign water-colour room gives one a sense of the dulness and insipidity, the chalky colouring and tired quality of most of the modern Dutch water-colourists, Israels, James Maris, and their kindred.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE Art Loan Exhibition of pictures by Spanish artists at the Guildhall Gallery will be finally closed on August 28th at 7 P.M., after a most successful career. The exhibition has already been visited by over 288,000 persons.

MUNKACSY's rather theatrical 'Ecce Homo' is now on view at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. For those whom it may please it is added that the picture contains over three hundred square feet of canvas. This reminds us of the books that were sold by the ton.

PEOPLE who look out for expert work may be glad to note that the *Art Journal* for September will contain a continuation of the illustrated articles on the Wallace Collection, in which Mr. Claude Phillips will deal with the wonderful French pictures to be seen there.

AN important work, intended to commemorate the Fine-Arts and Historical Loan Collections of the Glasgow Exhibition, is now in course of preparation, and will be published in two volumes early next spring. Various specialists have been engaged for the undertaking. Thus in the section devoted to the history of Scotland Dr. Joseph Anderson will deal with prehistoric antiquities; Prof. Medley with the period from the War of Independence to James V.; Dr. Hay Fleming with Mary Stuart, John Knox, and the Covenant; and so on. Messrs. MacLehose, of Glasgow, will be the publishers.

We have often spoken of the danger to the National Gallery due to the buildings which crowd round it. The special report recently issued by order is that the Committee

"are strongly impressed with the importance of the acquisition by the Government as soon as possible of other lands adjoining those acquired under the Bill [which was committed to the Select Committee June 17th last], in order that the National Gallery may be more effectively protected."

Here the whole matter stands at present. The evidence given to the Committee is rather puzzling and contradictory. On behalf of the Board of Works it was stated that, notwithstanding the close proximity of the buildings in question, there was no urgent need to acquire enough land to isolate the National Gallery. But Capt. Jessel, M.P., wisely reminded the Committee that not long since a fire actually broke out on the premises of a neighbouring jeweller, which, let us add, are in actual contact with the Gallery; and he declared that the original proposition of the Bill of June 17th did not by any means suffice to secure the national collection, but that a larger gap between the buildings ought to be immediately acquired. He proposed that certain stables should be secured. The fact is, we think, that the site ought to be cleared so far as Whitcomb Street (originally Hog Lane), so as to extend Princes Street, which is already being widened in its narrowest part, thus prolonging Wardour Street as far as Pall Mall East. Thus, and thus only, will the National Gallery be effectually safeguarded on the west. This, till the whole of the barracks at the back are removed, is as much as can at present be expected. Thus, moreover, the National Gallery could receive appropriate architectural treatment at its western extremity.

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE has just published 'Directory, Part II., comprising Syllabuses and Lists of Apparatus, &c., for the Use of Schools and Classes in connexion with the

Board of Education, 1st August, 1901–31st July, 1902.' The comprehensiveness of this document gives an effective idea of the extent of the efforts contemplated by the Board in question. No estimates of the cost to be incurred are discoverable, but the subjects aimed at are numerous and varied enough to satisfy the most advanced claims for education. Thus the subjects include engineering, machine construction and drawing, building construction and drawing, naval architecture, applied mechanics, theoretical mechanics, steam, practical mathematics, pure and applied mathematics, navigation, spherical astronomy, and the like. The treatment of these profound matters, as regards the pupils, is not quite so exacting as their imposing names may suggest to outsiders. As to art, there is a similar array of names, though it is not quite so formidable; nor are the syllabuses quite so exacting, though of course, as with regard to science, the schemes in question are intended to be applied only by pupils who are studying specially for purposes strictly technical.

THE latest act of homage to the memory of that veteran master of French landscape painting, the heir of Claude, Louis Français, was paid when his bust was unveiled at Plombières by M. Émile Peynot on the 18th inst., M. Bouguereau and other distinguished painters attending.

MM. PROTAT FRÈRES, of Mâcon, have published an authorized account of the 'Monument érigé en Mémoire de Rosa Bonheur à Fontainebleau par M. Ernest Gambart,' with by way of frontispiece a photograph of the bust of bronze in alto-relief which is an important element of the memorial dedicated to his friend's memory by the well-known picture dealer. The monument was unveiled in the presence of representatives of the French Institute, the Société des Artistes Français, and many civil and military authorities. In the course of the speeches which accompanied the ceremony it was stated that M. Gambart, who was born at Ypres, the son of a printer, in 1814, opened the French Gallery, Pall Mall, in 1854, with three pictures by Rosa Bonheur as its leading elements, one of which was the prototype in another form of the famous 'Marché aux Chevaux.' Until that date her pictures were scarcely known in this country, while even in Paris she had but seldom exhibited any works. The memorial itself is, under the donor's inspiration, the work of MM. Isidor Bonheur and Peyrol, sculptors, and M. Jacob, architect. On three of its sides are sculptured reliefs in bronze of Rosa Bonheur's best-known designs, 'Le Cerf,' 'Labourage Nivernais' (which is in the Luxembourg), and 'Le Marché aux Chevaux,' a version of which is in our National Gallery. In the latter place we should like to see that magnificent conclusion of Rosa Bonheur's work (almost her last painting) 'The Duel,' of which there is a very good print by a distinguished English engraver.

THE fourth portion of the famous collections of the Château de Heeswijk, or, as it is sometimes called, the Musée Baron van den Bogaerde, will be sold at Bois-le-Duc on September 24th and following days by Messrs. Frederik Muller & Cie., of Amsterdam. This portion is especially interesting, and will doubtless attract buyers from all parts of Europe, in spite of the fact that the sale takes place during the holiday season. It consists of the articles, many hundreds in number, which come within the classification of "art religieux," and includes pictures, sculpture, embroideries, and metal-work of various descriptions. The more important of the pictures were included in an earlier portion of the sale, and those now to be sold are almost entirely of sacred subjects. The chief picture appears to be a very large panel (105 by 87 centimètres) by Jacob Cornelisz van Oostsanen, representing

Christ on the cross, and containing a large number of figures of angels and saints, with a view of Jerusalem in the background. This picture is regarded as one of the masterpieces of this artist. Another important work represents the martyrdom of Thomas à Becket, the work of Cornelis Engebrecht. Both these pictures were described last year in the *Repertorium für Kunstwissenschaft*. Some of the other pictures are of great artistic merit and interest, but by unknown Dutch and Flemish artists. There are some beautiful ivory carvings and enamels.

OTTO FABER DU FAUR, who has just died at Munich, was the son of a Würtemberg general who was himself a lover of art. The late artist studied at Munich under Kotzebue and at Paris under Yvon. He was a successful German painter of battle scenes, and was happily inspired by the Napoleonic era. One of his best water-colour drawings, the 'Passage de la Bérésina,' is in the Luxembourg. Some of his most famous pictures were scenes from the war of 1870, notably the 'Bataille de Champigny,' the 'Panorama de la Bataille de Worth,' and his 'Ambulance derrière une Barricade.' He was a constant exhibitor at the Salon.

THE sculptor Chiaradia, whose death at Udine is announced from Rome, first became known by his two statues, 'Peccavi' and 'Cain.' He was the winner of the prize awarded for the best model for the national memorial to Victor Emmanuel in Rome, but he failed in carrying out his own design on the large scale required, so that the statue remains unfinished.

MR. A. W. GADESEN, of Ewell Castle, whose death on the 15th inst. is announced, was the father of the Society of Antiquaries, having been elected on May 7th, 1840. One other member, Mr. F. Benthall, elected on May 13th, 1841, is of more than sixty years' standing; four are of from fifty to sixty years', and twenty-eight of from forty to fifty years' standing.

MUSIC

Wagner, Bayreuth, and the Festival Plays. By Frances Gerard. (Jarrold & Sons.)—The jubilee of the 'Ring' now being celebrated at Bayreuth naturally calls forth special magazine and newspaper articles, and also books. The one under notice presents the story (one worth telling and retelling) of the festival playhouse established by Wagner at Bayreuth, with a brief historical account of the place itself, or, to quote Jean Paul Richter, the "little city of my habitation to which I belong on this side of the grave, at the foot of the fir-capped mountains." It was Jean Paul, by the way, who in the same year in which Wagner was born wrote, "We are waiting for the man who shall both write and set the poem of a genuine opera." Bayreuth was at one time the home of Wilhelmina, sister of Frederick the Great, and her gossiping memoirs have rendered the name of the town specially familiar. The formidable difficulties against which Wagner had to contend before his gigantic scheme was realized, and even afterwards, are briefly yet clearly set forth. An interesting description is given of the Bodmer Niebelungen ballads, and of Wagner's four poems. Whether Wagner "learned at his mother's knee" the myths and saga connected with the 'Ring' is open to question. It was, we fancy, in Dresden, through reading 'Die Wölsungasaga,' translations from the old Norse by H. van der Hagen. The author remarks that

"even with the powerful assistance of the music which Wagner alone was able to supply, it is a doubtful question whether the trilogy would not have sunk into the shade of oblivion had it not been upheld by Wagner's royal patron and friend, Ludwig II. of Bavaria."

She may be right, and yet one cannot help thinking that Wagner in some way or other

conquered even without kingly help. The drama of 'Parsifal' is also dealt with. There is nothing deep or original in this volume *de circonstance*, but it is one which visitors to Bayreuth may read with pleasure and some profit. We notice that more than once Zurich is written "Zürick."

THE *Muses' Garden for Delight, Or the first Booke of Ayres, onely for the Lute, the Base-violl, and the Voice*. Composed by Robert Jones. (Oxford, Daniel.)—The valuable introduction to this reprint of the original work published in 1610 is from the pen of Mr. William Barclay Squire, of the British Museum. Mr. Arthur Bullen, he reminds his readers, was really the first to reveal the lyrical treasures hidden away in many collections of madrigals and airs of the end of the sixteenth century and beginning of the seventeenth; and he adds that Mr. Bullen practically exhausted the mine, so that "there was little left for future explorers." But as "books often remain for years untouched and neglected in some country house or little used library, the hope must never be abandoned that a work may be found in some unlikely quarter after it has long been given up as lost." A letter recently published by Mr. Barclay Squire in the columns of the *Athenæum* concerning the score of Purcell's 'Fairy Queen' is an apt instance of the unexpected treasures which turn up from time to time. "The resting-place of 'The Muses' Garden,'" wrote Mr. Bullen in 1887, "I have not yet succeeded in discovering." In 1812 there was a copy in the library of the Marquis of Stafford, from which Beloe printed six songs, which Mr. Bullen included in his second edition of 'Lyrics.' Inquiries were made at Stafford House and Trentham, but without success; eventually, however, the long-lost volume was discovered at Bridgewater House. Mr. Squire names, in order to spur on other investigators, several other treasures which up to now have eluded research. Of Robert Jones, composer of the music of the songs in 'The Muses' Garden,' little is known; of the songs themselves there is no reason, we are told, for attributing their authorship to the composer who set them. A grace was passed for Jones's degree of Mus. Bac. at Oxford, in which it was stated that he had studied music for sixteen years; then again Collier in his 'Annals of the Stage' tells us that in 1615 a Privy Seal for patent was granted to him and three others to erect a theatre on ground belonging to them near Puddle Wharf, Blackfriars. Through the kindness of the Earl of Ellesmere Mr. Squire is now enabled to reprint the words of the long-lost treasure; and no one can read the fresh, quaint lyrics contained in it without feeling grateful for this delightful publication, of which only 150 copies have been printed. Some day we may hope to have the music published. Mr. Squire remarks of Jones that he was

"one of the little group of English composers who were educated as polyphonists and were the first to introduce the new homophonic style which sprang up in Italy at the beginning of the seventeenth century."

It should be noted that 'The Muses' Garden' was, so far as is known, Jones's last publication; pieces, however, of his composition appeared in 1614 in Sir William Leighton's 'Teares or Lamentacions of a Sorrowfull Soule.' Such variations of the text as seemed absolutely necessary are noted at the end of the volume.

Souvenir of Sir Arthur Sullivan. By Walter J. Wells. (Newnes.)—Sir Arthur enjoyed great popularity—his name, indeed, was quite a household word—so that this "brief sketch of his life and works" is bound to enjoy a wide circulation. Short stories are the order of the day, and short biographies are as a rule more acceptable than long ones. This sketch is not written to impart a knowledge of the composer's life and works, but merely to remind—it is called a souvenir—his many friends of facts and deeds with which they are already familiar. There is no need to describe the contents of the well-got-up

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volume. It contains portraits, facsimiles, and illustrations; also a list of the composer's works which indeed shows how industrious he was.

ENGLISH PRINTED MUSIC BEFORE 1600.

Burlington House, W.

In compiling with Mr. R. A. Peddie a bibliography of English printed music to 1600 I have been unable to find any trace of the existence of the following books. I should be much obliged for information respecting any of them, and more especially for a full copy of the title-page, or for the loan of the book for a short time.

ROBERT STEELE.

	Printer.	Authority.
1544 A letany for 5 voices ...	Grafton	Grove
1557 Sarum Processional 4' ...	—	—
1590 Image of Idleness ...	Seres	Deakin
1565 Science of Lutynges ...	J. Allide	Hazlitt
1565 Psalms for Musical Instruments ...	Day	Heber Cat.
1587 Sternhold, Psalms ...	Day	Heber Cat.
1568 Le Roy, Introduction to Lute ...	Seres	Deakin
1568 Instruction to Gytterne... 12' ...	Kingston	Hazlitt
1570 Music Book... 12' ...	Rowbotham	Hazlitt
1574 Delamotte, Instruction of Musike 8' ...	Vautrollier	Stat. Reg.
1577 Daman, Psalmes ...	—	Maunsell
1578 OL Psalmes ...	—	Deakin
1584 Bathe, Introduction to Musike 4' ...	Bassandine	Livingston
1595 Hunnis, Seven Sobs 24' ...	Jeffes	Maunsell
1584 Sternhold, Psalmes 12' ...	Denham	Lowndes
1590 Sternhold, Psalmes 4' ...	Denham	Lea Wilson
1591 Buonavitus, &c., Madrigals of 6 parts... 12' ...	J. Wolfe	Cotton
1591 Sternhold, Psalmes 4' ...	—	Burney Cat.
1592 French Psalm Tunes, &c. 12' ...	J. Wolfe	Cotton
1593 New booke of Tabliture ...	—	Deakin
1593 Booke of Clitterne Lessons 4' ...	Barley	Herbert
1595 Morley, Madrigals to 5 voices ...	Barley	Maunsell
1595 Morley, Canonets to 5 or 6 voices ...	—	Hawkins
1595 Dowland, First booke of songs ...	—	Hawkins
1597 Patrick, Songs of sundry natures ...	—	Becker
1597 Instructions to play ye Virginales ...	East	Deakin
1599 Cavendish, Ayres for 4 voyces fo. ...	Hoskins	Deakin
1599 New booke of Tabliture ...	Short	Deakin
1600 Hunnis, Seven Sobs 24' ...	Short	Cotton
1600 Wilbye, Madrigals to 3, 4, 5, and 6 voices 4' ...	—	Becker

Musical Gossip.

The programme of the opening night of the Promenade Concerts at Queen's Hall this evening will commence with Chopin's 'Funeral March' in memoriam the late Empress of Germany. It will also include Tschaiikowsky's 'Capriccio Italien,' the overtures to 'Oberon' and 'William Tell,' Hungarian Dances by Brahms, and Berlioz's Hungarian March from his 'Faust.' The vocalists will be Madame Amy Sherwin, Miss Jessie Goldsack, and Mr. Gregory Hast. On Monday the first part of the programme will be devoted to Wagner, Wednesday to Tschaiikowsky, and Friday to Beethoven.

THE Moody - Manners Opera Company, Limited, offers two prizes of 250l. each for the two best operas, and 10 per cent. of any net profits which the company may make thereby. Only British subjects can compete for one prize, the libretto of which must be written in English, and only non-British for the other, the libretto of which may be in any language. Competitors must send in their works, under an assumed name, not later than May 1st, 1903. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Prof. Prout, and Mr. Joseph Bennett have kindly promised to be judges for the English opera; and M. Colonne, Signor Mancinelli, and Herr Lohse for the foreign.

DR. W. H. CUMMINGS, Principal of the Guildhall School of Music, celebrated his seventieth birthday last Thursday. As chorister boy at the Temple he sang among the altos at the first London performance of 'Elijah' given at Exeter Hall on April 16th, 1847, under the conductorship of the composer.

DR. SALOMON JADASSOHN, the well-known composer and writer on theory, also celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his birth on the 13th of this month. He has been for thirty years teacher of theory, composition, and instrumentation at the Leipzig Conservatorium, where as a boy he studied under Moritz Hauptmann.

WE have still another birth anniversary to record, that of Herr Julius Stockhausen, the well-known vocalist. On July 22nd he completed his seventy-fifth year. From his numerous pupils and friends he received, amongst other gifts, a gold medal with his effigy; but nothing, it is said, gave him greater pleasure than the letter of felicitation from his old master, Manuel Garcia, who is rapidly approaching his hundredth year.

HENRY JOHN LINCOLN, who died last week, was born in London on October 15th, 1814. He studied under Thomas Adams, the pupil of Dr. Busby. In 1846 he became secretary of the *Daily News*, and in 1866 succeeded George Hogarth, father-in-law of Charles Dickens, as musical critic of that paper, which post he held until 1886. Lincoln commenced his career as a lecturer at Crosby Hall in 1843; he also gave many lectures at the London Institution and in the provinces. At a lecture on Mendelssohn, at the Western Literary Institution, Leicester Square, on December 23rd, 1845, that composer's violin concerto was played for the first time in England by Herr Kreutzer, Director of Music to the Grand Duke of Baden, with Mr. Lincoln at the pianoforte; the work had been produced that same year at Leipzig on March 13th, with David as interpreter. Of this performance, and indeed of the whole series of "evenings with the great composers," of which this was the third, special notice was taken by H. F. Chorley in these columns. Lincoln was conservative in his opinions. He worshipped Haydn and Mozart, while the very names of Liszt and Berlioz he could not endure. His father was an organ builder, and built the organ for the Prince Regent at the Brighton Pavilion, which, in accordance with the desire expressed by the Prince Consort, was afterwards removed to Buckingham Palace, where it now stands.

THE death is announced of Edmond Audran, composer of the popular operettas 'Les Noces d'Olivette,' produced in 1879, 'La Mascotte,' in 1880, and 'La Poupée,' February 24th, 1897, at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, of which the composer conducted the anniversary performance. He was born at Lyons in 1842.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON.	Promenade Concert, S. Queen's Hall.
TUE.	Promenade Concert, S. Queen's Hall.
WED.	Promenade Concert, S. Queen's Hall.
THURS.	Promenade Concert, S. Queen's Hall.
FRI.	Promenade Concert, S. Queen's Hall.
SAT.	Promenade Concert, S. Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

Some Textual Notes on 'Measure for Measure.' By A. E. Thiselton. (Folkard & Son, for the Author.)—Mr. Thiselton is evidently a scholar, well read and earnest, but we have found the perusal of his notes a very laborious task; for the notes are not self-contained, but require that the reader, before their import can be understood at all, should search out and investigate for himself the text and context to which they relate. For this purpose it is absolutely necessary that he should have before him a copy of Booth's reprint of the First Folio, and a copy of the 'Oxford Shakespeare,' edited by Mr. W. J. Craig in 1891. This latter is essential, as its line-numbering is mostly the only guide afforded to the passages of the Folio under discussion. The reader should further mark at the top of Mr. Thiselton's pages the act and scene to which the notes refer; and he would do well to separate from the body of the work (in order

to have them constantly before his eyes) a set of rules—given in an appendix—which in Mr. Thiselton's opinion govern the system of punctuation employed in the First Folio. Thus prepared, a reader as earnest as Mr. Thiselton himself will have a chance of appreciating these notes; but he will be happier than ourselves if he gains from them much illumination of the many dark places of this play, for to our thinking Mr. Thiselton's theory as to the punctuation of the First Folio has scarcely any foundation at all, and as it pervades his notes, it merely adds to our bewilderment. Mr. Thiselton is happiest in his illustrative quotations from old works on the law and philosophy of the Shakspearean age; some of these are perhaps not strikingly to the point, but all are interesting.

The Prose Dramas of Henrik Ibsen. New and Revised Edition. Edited by William Archer.—I. *The League of Youth*. II. *Pillars of Society*. III. *A Doll's House*. (Scott.)—The three works which form the opening volumes of a reissue of Ibsen's prose dramas correspond to the first volume of the original edition published in 1890. The translations, for which Mr. Archer declares himself responsible, are, he states, "in reality the work of several hands." Those executed by others he has himself revised, while the like process of revision has been applied by others to those for which he is himself primarily responsible. His aim in the alterations made has been to soften the effect of ultra-colloquialism, and though some changes of importance have been made "with a view to reproducing more accurately the finer shades of the poet's meaning," these are in no case obtrusive, and may indeed easily pass undetected. To take 'A Doll's House,' the play with which Englishmen are most familiar, Nora's wish to shock the imperturbable tranquillity and propriety of Torvald leads her to say now to Dr. Rank, "I should so love to say 'Damn it all,'" instead of "I should so love to say 'damn.'" As a rendering of the original phrase, which means literally "death and torture," neither version makes any pretension to exactitude. The new form, though distinctly more colloquial, is, however, also more natural. In the speech of Nora in the second act, describing to Mrs. Linden what is the matter with Dr. Rank, she says in the first rendering:

"He has spinal consumption, poor fellow. They say his father was a horrible man, who kept mistresses and all sorts of things—so the son has been sickly from his childhood, you understand."

For the words "was a horrible man" are now substituted "led a terrible life," which is a decided improvement. As a rule the alterations are slight as they can be: "My little bird mustn't droop her wings like that," for "let her wings droop like that," or "We are not going to give in at the last" for "We won't give in at the last." If the emendations are of no special significance, it is consoling that change from the outset was scarcely requisite. The claim Mr. Archer makes here for indulgence in view of the difficulty of rendering comedy dialogue from one language to another must be conceded. Ibsen is no easier to render than is Molière. Where Sganarelle in 'Le Médecin malgré Lui' says to Martine, his spouse, "Doux objet de mes vœux, je vous frotterai les oreilles," no English equivalent is possible, that form of prelude to the chastisement of a wife being inconceivable on the part of an English peasant. The same difficulty attends the effort to render into idiomatic English the grandiloquence of Victor Hugo or the wit of Alexandre Dumas. It is no less keenly—perhaps even more keenly—felt in the clothing in comprehensible and dramatic English of Scandinavian methods of thought and speech. The assertion is indeed a truism.

A new feature in the edition consists of the introductions to the various plays. These are prin-

cipally occupied with particulars of performance in various countries, Scandinavian, Teutonic, French, Italian, English, and American. In the compilation of these Mr. Archer has received assistance from many quarters. We learn that 'The League of Youth,' the earliest in date and the weakest of Ibsen's prose dramas, was sketched in Italy and written in Dresden in the winter of 1868-9. It was produced at the Christiania theatre with a good cast, and encountered some easily conquered hostility, due, it is said, to a misapprehension of the significance of its teaching, and begot a feeling of strong resentment in Björnson which was not so readily overcome. Though it became the most popular piece in the repertory of the theatre, having been acted over one hundred and twenty times, it has been little seen abroad, and in England has been but once played, at a Sunday performance of the Stage Society. 'Pillars of Society,' a much stronger piece, belonging to 1877, has been more than once given in London. It is interesting to note in this that one of its characters is a first study for Nora in 'A Doll's House.' The piece last named has been frequently seen in England, and stirred up a polemic the embers of which still glow. Another feature of interest in the new edition is the insertion in the introduction of the estimates of the various plays and of Ibsen himself formed by the London critics and theatrical reporters. By a curious piece of malice, to use the word in its French rather than its English significance, Mr. Archer gives no clue to the writers of the criticisms or the papers in which they appeared. His excuse for this is that

"there ought to be a Statute of Limitations for critical ineptitudes, and that it is inhuman after all these years to bring a critic individually to book for hasty errors, to which, indeed, faults of translation or of representation no doubt contributed."

For the absence of adequate recognition of Ibsen there are many ways of accounting. His progress would have been more rapid had his friends been less enthusiastic and more judicious. We are all now, it seems, in extremes, and Ibsen is everything or nothing according to the views of the writer. The famous dictum that a man of taste may have preferences, but should have no exclusions, is lost sight of; and the attempt to criticize Ibsen from a sane standpoint, crediting him with such excellence as he possesses, if it was ever undertaken, has been abandoned. It is convenient to have each play separately. Each volume has a frontispiece showing some actor or actress, Norwegian or English, in character.

THE SECOND FOLIO SHAKESPEARE.

Spinney Oak, Addlestone, August 10th, 1901.

In my copy p. 136 in the Second Part of 'Henry VI.' is correctly given, as is also p. 49 after the missing pp. 47 and 48 in 'Henry IV.' as occurring in some copies according to Lowndes. My copy wants the preliminary verses and the colophon on p. 419, only the top half of the page being in existence, including the word FINIS. It has Garrick's book-plate pasted in the cover, and a slip with the following printing:—

"This Book, which formed part of the Library of David Garrick, Esq., was, amongst others, bequeathed by Mrs. Eva Maria Garrick, his relict, to George Frederick Beltz, Lancaster Herald, one of the Executors of her Will."

On the end fly-leaf the following lines are written in a seventeenth-century hand:—

At thurten yeares younge Virgins are devising tricks to tempe you
At fifteen yeares come if you dare you may have kisses plenty
At eighteen yeares as fresh as may well furnished to content (?) you
At nienten yeers a bucking goe and the Divell at one twenty.

5562
HONOR GOD
JOHN COOKE.

The word "Vllorxa" in 'Timon of Athens' does not occur either in this volume or in my

twelve-volume edition of 1809 from the correct edition of Isaac Reed, Esq., and yet the scansion is correct.

EDWARD HARTLEY.

Dramatic Gossip.

'THE GIDDY GOAT,' which, after a few preliminary performances at Weymouth, was given on Thursday at Terry's Theatre, proves, as we suspected would be the case, to be a translation of 'Ferdinand le Noceur,' a comedy of M. Léon Gandillot, first given at the Théâtre Déjazet on December 19th, 1890. The four acts of the original have been compressed into three, but the story is practically unchanged. Mr. James Welch replaces M. Rablet as the hero.

TUESDAY next will witness the production at the Prince of Wales's of 'Becky Sharp,' the long-promised adaptation by Messrs. Hichens and Lennox of 'Vanity Fair.' The performances of 'The Man from Blankney's' were suspended last Saturday, and the theatre has been since closed.

'WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE,' by Mr. H. V. Esmond, will be produced on September 2nd at the Comedy by Mr. Nat Goodwin and Miss Maxine Elliott.

THE building known in turn as the Charing Cross, the Folly, and Toole's Theatre has now disappeared, to make room for the extension of Charing Cross Hospital. It had numerous and pleasant associations with actors and authors, and witnessed Mr. J. M. Barrie's first dramatic experiment. It had been closed since 1895. A portion of the edifice was the first home of the Beefsteak Club.

THE season at the St. James's of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will begin with a revival of 'The Elder Miss Blossom.'

MISS LILY HANBURY will play Lady Blessington on the production, on or about October 22nd, at Her Majesty's, of Mr. Clyde Fitch's 'Last of the Dandies.'

MR. GILLETTE, who will shortly be seen at the Lyceum as Sherlock Holmes, is said also to contemplate appearing in 'Hamlet.'

'QUALITY STREET' is the title of the new play by Mr. Barrie in which Miss Maude Adams will appear in New York during the autumn.

THIS evening witnesses at the Duke of York's the first production at the West-End of 'A Royal Rival,' Mr. Gerald du Maurier's rendering of 'Don César de Bazan.'

It is not easy for Englishmen to realize the necessity for a monument to Mlle. Clairon (1723-1803), but our friends across the water think otherwise, and on Monday last near Valenciennes celebrated the erection of a monument, the work of M. H. Guillaume, architect, and M. Gauquié, sculptor. M. Jules Claretie wrote a charming *discours* for the occasion, but was too unwell to attend in person. This speech is reported in full in *Le Temps* of Monday last. Mlle. Clairon rose from the poorest ranks of life to a foremost place among French tragedians. Her life was written by Edmond de Goncourt, and the Comédie Française provided her with a tomb.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—S. T. D.—R. T.—M. E. H. R.—T. H.—J. F. M.—W. L. T.—received.
G. E. C.—We cannot answer such questions.
J. J. T.—Thanks for letter: certainly.
R. S.—Perhaps.
A. P. G.—Not to hand yet.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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